

# YOUNG AMERICA WILL NOT BE TRAPPED IN WAR, YOUTH CONGRESS VOWS IN WORLD PEACE CALL

An Editorial

## A Challenge to American Liberties

THE Administration's G-men moved into Detroit. But it wasn't after the notorious anti-Semite Coughlin—it wasn't after this self-confessed inspirer of the "Christian Front" terrorists.

It was to arrest nine Americans on a "charge" of aiding Spanish democracy.

No one can afford to underestimate the grave danger to civil liberties which grows out of these shocking arrests.

The stirring calls, therefore, of labor's hero Tom Mooney, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, and Rep. Coffee, Washington state progressive, should be heeded by every American. The whole labor movement should join with the CIO in Detroit and Milwaukee in condemning these violations of civil rights.

"It's (the arrests—ed.) a signboard," said Rep. Coffee at a Detroit Civil Rights Conference, "pointing in the wrong direction. Let us turn that signboard around—and we want liberals and progressives who will stand by vigorously and fight, not run and forget to fight, in this most critical period."

Rep. Marcantonio's wire to the Conference pledged the ILD's "fullest support to your campaign to preserve civil and democratic rights, when the American people are faced with such attacks as those to which they are subjected in your city."

Mooney's greetings stated:

"The current attacks against civil liberties like the raids made this week in Detroit, demand that we stand together like men to preserve American democracy. We must protect and assure the civil rights of everyone. Freedom of religion does not mean freedom for everyone except Catholics and Jews. Freedom of speech, press and assembly does not mean freedom for everyone except Communists. Our Bill of Rights means what it says."

Why were these 12 homes wantonly raided and 9 Americans arrested?

J. Edgar Hoover, right-hand man to A. Mitchell Palmer during the terrible Palmer Raid days, has picked them up under an ancient, dusty law of 1818. But actually it is because they gave assistance to heroic Spanish people who fought bravely and well for their Republic. But these nine citizens were not the only ones. There were tens—even hundreds—of thousands of Americans who aided Spanish democracy. If a person gave a package of cigarettes, a chocolate bar, then they too must be marked men for the FBI night raiders.

What of the 3,000 American boys who went to Spain in the Lincoln Brigade—are they, too, to be arrested and hounded because they believed in democracy so much they offered to die for it? What about the boys who will not return—is the FBI trying to write a slanderous epitaph for them saying "common criminals"?

Why is it not a crime for Americans to enlist for the butcher Mannerheim, in his war against the Finnish people and the land of Socialism? Why is it not a crime for President Roosevelt to issue publicly a virtual call for "volunteers" for Mannerheim, while he shoves his FBI bloodhounds on the American heroes and supporters of democratic Spain? Why is the Administration persecuting one, while it winks at and encourages Wall Street, and such un-American elements as Count Folke Bernadotte, in "advising" Mannerheim volunteers?

The answer is that the outrage in Detroit is not merely a question of Spain. The Administration is out to attack all labor and progressives who fight for peace—if it doesn't use "technicalities" and "foreign agent" gags, it suddenly discovers old musty statutes. And the FBI tramples with hobnail boots upon the Constitution, and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments which guarantee democratic liberties for all Americans. These nine Detroit citizens were dragged to arrest at 4 o'clock in the morning, and marched through the streets in chains as if they were bandits.

They were clamped under excessive bail (\$20,000 each for 5, and \$10,000 each for 4), in plain violation of Article 8, of the Bill of Rights. They have been held incommunicado, their wives and relatives staged a sit-down strike in prison to see them. And yet O. John Rogge, head of the "Civil Liberties Division" of the Department of Justice, had the audacity to make more "assurances" to the people of Detroit, while his men are disgracefully invading civil liberties.

The Administration's moves in Detroit are brazen attempts to intimidate and terrorize everyone who speaks and acts for democracy and peace. No one can be safe if it goes unheeded. No one can dare help those who uphold the traditions embodied in the Bill of Rights. Labor and the American people must speak out to the Department of Justice—before it's too late! Wires and resolutions should be sent to Federal Judge Moinet, U. S. District Court, Detroit, Mich., demanding a reduction of the exorbitant bail for these nine Americans.

## High Court Lifts Death Sentence of 4 Negroes

Black's Opinion Stresses Need for Civil Liberty in Present Period

Text of Black's decision appears on page 6.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Supreme Court, on this 131st anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, today declared itself a haven "of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement."

Justice Hugo L. Black, speaking as the voice of a unanimous court, pledged the tribunal to "eternal defense of American civil liberties in an opinion which reversed the conviction of four Florida Negroes. The Negroes contended their confession of a murder and subsequent sentence to death had been extracted by beatings and torture.

But Black's opinion, read to a hushed and solemn chamber, appeared to go far beyond the implications of actual case of the four Negro petitioners. It was a statement of the Court's concern with protecting and fostering the ideals of equality, justice and civil liberty.

Black's opinion ran 2,566 words in length and he read it in full—a departure from the ordinary custom of the Court.

"Today," he declared, "as in ages

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## USSR, Reich Sign New Pact On Commerce

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—An economic agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union was signed yesterday in Moscow after successful negotiations, it was announced today. It provides for export of raw materials to Germany in exchange for German industrial products.

The agreement gave practical expression to the desire for mutual increase of trade expressed in the exchange of letters of Sept. 28, 1939, between Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The agreement provides for a new high in trade relations between the two countries, the first year's trade being set at a figure higher than the maximum volume of any year since the World War. It is intended to increase future deliveries beyond this figure.

The agreement was signed by Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar, Soviet trade representative to Germany, and by Herr Karl Ritter, special delegate of the German government on economic questions, and K. Schnurre, chairman of the German economic delegation.

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## Allied Aim Is Anti-Soviet War, Say Mexican Unions

C.T.M. SEES WALL ST. LINKED TO DRIVE

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—The present war in Europe was branded a concentration of forces, economic and political, of the European capitalist nations against the Soviet Union, by Mexican labor's top leaders Friday afternoon.

This characterization of the imperialist war was given by the 12th National Council of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C.T.M.) at its final session at the Rex Theatre.

## Labor Marches En Masse on Albany in Fight for Progress



Above left: The colorful contingent of AFL waitresses, cafe workers and other employees who formed part of the huge delegation which journeyed to Albany yesterday in special train, to attend the State Capitol hearing on the budget.



Above right: Delegates of the largest delegation, members of the CIO State County and Municipal Workers Union. Civil Service workers of this union carried their demands to the legislature to halt the vicious attack on wage standards, and social services.

## Browder Again Asks Communists Be Heard On Anti-Lynch Bill

Earl Browder yesterday wired Chairman Fredrick Van Nuys, of the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, requesting a reply to his telegram of Feb. 6 in which he asked the committee to grant a hearing to Benjamin Davis and Patrick Toohey, who have been designated by the Party to present its position on the Anti-Lynch Bill.

The telegram follows:

Communist Party requests reply to wire of February six which advised Benjamin Davis and Patrick Toohey have been designated to present the position of the Communist Party of the United States on the Anti-Lynch Bill and requesting you inform most suitable time for them to appear at hearings. Please wire 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

Earl Browder  
General Secretary

## Soviet Troops Capture 16 Enemy Forts

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 12.—This morning's Red Army communiqué told of the capture of 16 additional fortified positions—including eight steel and concrete forts for artillery—in operations Sunday on the Karelian Isthmus.

The occupation of these forts in the Mannerheim Line followed a day of increased activity, which started with an exchange of battering artillery fire. Infantry units engaged in combat, during which

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## Boas Aids Defense of Detroit Raid Victims

Wives Stage Sitdown, Win Right to Visit Their Husbands Held After Outrageous Raids by FBI; Urge Bail Loans Be Rushed

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, world famed anthropologist, has become a member of the national defense committee for the eight defendants in Milan Prison who are "charged" with recruiting for the Loyalist forces in Spain.

On Sunday a victory was won by the wives of the men defendants who by a sitdown strike forced Federal officials to waive their rules and permit an extended visit to the men.

From 1:30 P. M. Saturday until 8:30 at night they remained there, demanding that they be granted their constitutional rights of visiting their husbands.

### HEARD OF STRIKE

While the strike was going on the defendants themselves in their cells learned of it through the prison "grapevine." For hours the prison was alive with discussions and noise, scores of phone calls and telegrams poured in.

Mrs. Hartley, wife of one of the defendants, was the leader of the sitdown. The warden, pointing at her, instructed guards to refuse her any permission to see her husband because "she talks too much."

After the deluge of protests which poured in the warden changed his tune, however. Mrs. Hartley said when she returned from the prison that the other prisoners had shown great sympathy for the defendants and that in many parts of the prison an uproar went on in sympathy with the strike.

In changing his decision and permitting the Sunday visit the warden said that "Washington" had instructed him to waive the rules because "this is a special case."

Today the defense committee stated that 300 special letters have been sent out nationally to unionists, liberals in all walks of life, actors and professionals, urging

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## Communists in Costa Rica Poll 10% of Vote

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 12 (UP).—Final returns today revealed that the Communist Party polled approximately one-tenth of the votes cast in yesterday's Presidential election, which was won by Rafael A. Calderon Guardia, National Republican Candidate.

Calderon Guardia received 83,220 votes. Manuel Mora, Communist, was given 9,676 votes, and Virgilio Salazar, Confraternidad, 5,174 votes.

Calderon Guardia will be inaugurated for a four-year term on May 1 when President Leon Cortes will hand over the government before a joint session of Congress.

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## Restore Cuts, Labor Warns At Albany

Huge Delegation Attends Public Hearing on Budget at Capital

By Mac Gordon  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Precedents were smashed as the largest demonstration ever to be held on a legislative matter greeted the State legislators at the public hearing on the Governor's budget here today.

The state's lawmakers heard the determined mass voice of labor, teachers, parents, civil service workers and a huge cross section of the citizenry flatly demand that standards, education and social welfare measure cease and that funds thus far taken away be immediately restored.

For the first time, the "hearing" was not held in the Assembly Chamber. The huge crowd made it necessary to transfer it to the State Armory two blocks from the Capitol, holding 6,000 people. For the first time, too, Labor from every part of the State played a prominent part in the budget proceedings. Powerful delegations from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, the capital district and various smaller municipalities came to speak for labor.

Because of the intense newly-awakened interest of large sections of the population in the budget resulted in requests to speak from representatives of over 600 organizations, the hearing was scheduled to continue throughout the night, after opening at noon today.

In contrast to practices of past years, where speakers for budget cuts presented their case first, and those opposing cuts afterwards, the hearings this year alternated the two groups every few hours.

### CIO CIVIL SERVICE BIGGEST

Largest of the delegations was that representing the State, County and Municipal Workers of America. Over 3,000, coming from New

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## Accepts Lewis Bid to Cooperate With CIO

Delegates Set April 6th As Day to Pledge That 'Yanks Not Coming'

Text of Youth Congress call to world youth appears on page 5.

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The American Youth Congress today sent a drastic plea to the youth of all countries to join together and stop the second World War.

Recalling the bonds of international fellowship and good faith which were established at the World Youth Congress held at Vassar College a year and a half ago, the peace message of the AYC said:

"Here and now we solemnly renew our sacred pledge to the youth of world; we swear that we will not rest until the slaughter of our generation is stopped. The peoples want to live in peace and security. They shall not be denied."

By unanimous vote of 22 representatives of national organizations and of local Youth Councils, the Youth Congress Assembly in its message called on the young people of neutral countries to "prevent the spread of this war, let us help our brothers out of the trenches—and let's not help ourselves in."

The Youth Congress peace statement strongly condemned those in the United States who profit from war and "coin the tainted money of death" and affirmed that "young America will not be trapped into the war or into countenancing prolongation of the war."

Other actions taken by the AYC assembly, which put into definite form the thoughts and aspirations of the 5130 young people who attended the Citizenship Institute held here over the week-end, were:

### DESIGNATE APRIL 6

1. Adoption of a proposal by Cuban youth groups that the young people of the American, North, Central and South, hold a joint congress to map plans to keep the Western Hemisphere out of the war.

2. Designation of April 6, anniversary of American entry into the First World War in 1917, as the date for youth demonstrations throughout the country to keep the United States out of war.

3. Approval of the offer of John L. Lewis for closer cooperation between the Youth Congress and the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan Committee with immediate negotiations to begin tomorrow.

4. Campaign for passage of the American Youth Act with a drive for petitions and for the holding of congressional hearings on the bill as its outstanding features.

5. Setting up of Civil Liberties

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## Connecticut CIO Calls for Independent Political Action; Backs Lewis' Stand

URGES OBSERVANCE OF APRIL 6 PROTEST AGAINST WAR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 12.—The Executive Board of the Connecticut State Industrial Union Council which met in this city over the week-end unanimously adopted a series of resolutions supporting a policy of independent political action by labor as outlined by John L. Lewis; declaring against loans to any belligerents and joining with the April 6 national protest against war.

Stating that "both major parties are steering a course designed to obliterate labor's hard-won gains,"

the board voted to "fully support the statements and policies formulated by the convention of the United Mine Workers, as a guide to action for the entire labor movement, and as a guarantee that labor will not hitch itself to any ill-fated star and thereby betray the interests of the workers."

The resolution on political action recalled that the 1939 Connecticut convention of the CIO had voted for a policy of "complete independence" and for "building Labor's Non-Partisan League into a powerful political instrument."

Stressing that the Democratic majority in Congress indulges in constant "baiting and defaming of labor," the resolution said that "John L. Lewis at the United Mine Workers convention denounced the wilful evasion of our problems by those responsible for the affairs of the nation and the growing preoccupation with the adventurist involvements in the bloody power politics which are convulsing Europe as a diversion from our domestic ills."

The resolution joining the forces

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## Irish Aid Group Shatters Slanders On Frank Ryan

Produces Text of Actual Charges Made Against Irish Fighter in Royalist Army by Franco Military Court

DUBLIN (By Mail).—Vigorous denial of slanderous rumors which have been made against Frank Ryan, Irish Republican leader who is serving a 30-year sentence in the dungeons of Franco's Spanish fascist prisons has been made here by the Frank Ryan Release Committee.

A letter to editors of many Irish and American newspapers has been sent out refuting the rumors that Ryan had been sentenced for "ordering the shooting of defenseless women and children."

The letter contains the actual charges under which Ryan was sentenced as stated by the fascist Spanish military court which tried him. The charges were based on Ryan's activity both as an officer of the Republican Army and as a propagandist for the Loyalist cause while he was in Ireland in 1937 recuperating from wounds received in the early fighting in Spain.

### TEXT OF LETTER

The letter follows:

To the Editor:

"The Charges Against Frank Ryan:

"A Chara: We are instructed by the Frank Ryan Release Committee to write to you in refutation of the rumors which have gained widespread currency in this country regarding the charges preferred against Frank Ryan, now serving a 30 years' sentence in a Spanish prison.

"Frank Ryan was tried by a Spanish court-martial and sentenced to death, the sentence being subsequently commuted to one of 30 years' imprisonment.

"From some unknown source rumors were early disseminated that Frank Ryan had been charged with ordering the shooting of defenseless women and children. His friends, who knew that Frank Ryan could never be guilty of such dastardly crimes, gave vigorous denials to the rumored charges, and particularly at a public meeting held in Middle Abbey St., Dublin, on July 2, last year.

"At a recent debate in Seanad Eirinn mention was made of these rumored charges and the manner in which the matter was reported in the press may have led some people to believe that such charges were actually preferred against Frank Ryan and that he had been found guilty of them.

"As a consequence, the Frank Ryan Release Committee desires to inform the public regarding the official charges preferred against Frank Ryan, as disclosed in the following letter addressed to Senator D. L. Robinson by the Department of External Affairs under today's date:

"We have just learned that the accusation made against Frank Ryan by the Spanish Military Court was as follows:

"That Frank Ryan has outstanding responsibility in Irish politics, in which he was the head of one of the extremist sections (from the social point of view) of the Republican Party in Ireland; that the accused, according to his own declaration, came to Spain in December, 1936, and fought in the International Brigade at Cordoba, Guarranema, Brunete and on the Aragon front, where he was made prisoner; that he was made Captain in the enemy army; that he was wounded in March, 1937, and, whilst convalescing in his own country, there organized various propagandist activities in favor of Red Spain, subsequently returning to Spain, yours sincerely, etc."

"The Frank Ryan Release Committee is glad to make known to the public that the efforts of the Irish Government (through the Department of External Affairs) to secure his release are still proceeding.

"AODHAN O'RAHILLY, Chairman.

"SEAN NOLAN, Hon. Secretary."

The Ryan Release Committee has its headquarters at 29 Gardiner Place, Dublin. The members of it are, in addition to O'Raahilly and Nolan, D. Robinson, Cu Uadhi, M. Pearse, Madame MacBride, P. T. Daly, M. Hall, George Irvine, Michael Cremin, P. O'Keefe, Mrs. Austin Stack, D. O'Reilly, Maire Comerford, Simon Donnelly, Tom Barry, Michael Price, Eamonn de Barra, R. M. Fox, R. J. Connolly, Flann Campbell, Mrs. L. Kearns-McWhinney.

(Simon Donnelly was the leading speaker at the demonstration of the Old I. R. A. Association in Dublin on Sunday at which 10,000 people gathered to protest the execution of Barnes and Richards, Irish Republicans, by the British government—Ed.)

### New Alaskan Air Bases Announced by Army

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Army announced today plans for locating two new air bases in Alaska at Fairbanks and Anchorage.

## Huge British Army Lands At Suez to Spread War

Eden Flies to Welcome Dominion Troops; Move May Involve Balkans

SUEZ, Feb. 12 (UP).—A large force of Australians and New Zealanders landed here today, augmenting the great "strategic reserve" of an estimated 500,000 men which the Allies have built up in the vast Balkan-Near East area stretching from Rumania to Aden and from Egypt to the Caspian Sea.

[Britain and France in the past few weeks have speeded up preparations, diplomatic, military and economic, to extend the imperialist war to the Balkans and the Near East.]

Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden flew from London to welcome the troops, evidencing the great importance London attaches to the event. Eden brought a personal message from King George VI.

The Australians and New Zealanders came from "down under" in the same convoy. The official designation for the Australians is the Second Imperial Force, the first being that which participated in the last war. The New Zealanders are designated as the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

The arrival here of the Dominions troops coincided with the return to his headquarters at Beirut, Syria, of General Maxime Weyand, commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Middle East and the likely Allied Generalissimo for this region should hostilities break out in this quarter.

Last week he reviewed, near Cairo the British and Egyptian forces stationed in Egypt and conferred with Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, British commander-in-chief in the Middle East.

Although the consultations naturally were secret, it was taken for granted that the Allied generals discussed how best to use the armies under their command if the war spread to the Balkans or the Middle East in the Spring.

### Japan to Cancel Arbitration Pact With Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Feb. 12 (UP).—Japan has given Holland notice that the Japanese-Netherlands treaty of arbitration and conciliation will be cancelled effective Aug. 12, it was announced officially today.

"Fortunately, the C.T.M. had already fixed its position with the very first moment when it started as one of the principal civil forces of our country. Against fascism, against imperialism, against reaction, against all the forces which stop the legitimate progress of the deep desires of the popular masses for a society more just than the one of today, using the tactic demanded by every historical movement, in agreement with the revolutionary tradition of our country and the characteristics of our people."

"The Council believes it necessary" the resolution closed, "to keep the war outside of the frontiers of our country and away from the American Continent, regardless of the possible extension of the European conflagration."

Another resolution, also passed unanimously, denounced the "counter-revolutionary and traitorous leaders of the American Federation of Labor who are trying to provoke United States government intervention in our country."

### SUPPORTS CIO

"The Mexican proletariat sympathizes with the labor movement represented by the CIO, the progressive organization of the trade union movement of the United States," the resolution said.

The A. F. of L. attempts to resurrect the Pan-American Federation of Labor were condemned by the Council, which declared that all efforts in that direction have failed because the Latin American labor movement, organized in the Latin American Confederation of Labor, of which the C. T. M. is one of the most vigorous members, does not want to have any dealings with the A. F. of L.

"The hour of the final crisis which will answer the question whether the Revolution is to continue or not is approaching." General Secretary Vicente Lombardo Toledano said in closing the sessions.

"The reactionary press cannot escape the serious responsibility of having created a propitious climate for crime and treason. It has sowed plentifully. We shall let it gather its harvest.

"Comrades, as I have already stated at the opening of this Congress, we shall wait for the proper moment in which we can aid these reactionary papers to gather their harvest of treason. Whichever way they may turn, whatever force they use, the working people of Mexico at the opportune moment will act with decision."

## White Guard Finns Recruit Openly in Detroit-- But the F.B.I. Doesn't Seem to Be Interested

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—While the powerful Tory press of Detroit continued to whip up a frenzy of incitements against friends of Loyalist Spain and while city-wide protests grow against the arrest of eight men and one woman in Palmer-raid style for allegedly recruiting for the Loyalists, a little diligence on the part of the FBI here could uncover the real violators of U. S. neutrality, recruiting agents for Mannerheim Finland.

Preparations were being completed today for the Michigan Conference on Civil Rights to protest the arrests in which people were routed from their beds in the middle of the night last week, their personal effects rifled by FBI men "looking for evidence" on recruiting for Loyalist Spain. The Civil Rights Conference will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Just one incident that the G-men might look into for evidence of the real violators of U. S. neutrality, recruiting agents for the fascist Mannerheim regime in Finland, occurred here last week.

Three workers told the Daily Worker that they were approached by a man who asked them, "Why don't you fellows go to Finland? You can't get a job in Detroit and there is plenty of work to do there."

The three men asked where they were to go. The man replied, "The Finnish Center," a White Guard employment agency.

**SAYS FUNDS ARE LOW**  
An office girl there referred them to the "Finnish Emergency Center" when the three men told them they wanted to inquire about enlisting in the White Guard army.

At the "Finnish Emergency Center" a few blocks away on Woodrow Wilson Ave., they found a man packing a crate of material to ship to Finland. They told him that they wanted to find out about enlisting. The man immediately stopped his work and said he would call "Mr. Wilson."

"Wilson" appeared and took the men into a rear room. He told them that a group had been sent to Finland a few days ago and he was afraid they had "just missed the boat."

White Guard army recruits were low. "We have some money but I don't know just how much is available," he told the men.

Finally he gave them a card with his name and telephone number on it and urged the men to communicate with him in a few days. The men still have the card if the FBI is really interested in apprehending violators of the old 1818 law against recruiting for a foreign government, the charge which District Attorney Lehr invoked against the nine arrested charged with aiding the Loyalists.

### Defending Vital Pass in China

CHINESE TRENCHES at Lunlungkuan pass in Kwangsi Province, key to the Nanning fighting, are shown here. This is the most recent theatre of operations started by the Japanese. Their losses have been heavy here. Other picture shows Chinese soldiers enjoying a breathing spell between battles.



## China Expands Its Educational System, Building New Engineering, Arts Schools Despite Invasion

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—Technical education has been improved with the addition of two engineering colleges, 12 departments, eight divisions, three special arts and crafts schools, a marine college and 15 special training classes during the past two years, according to Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education.

The total number of engineering colleges in China is 25. In these institutions there is a total of 22 departments of architecture, 11 departments of mechanical engineering, 12 departments of electrical engineering, 10 departments of chemical engineering, 3 departments of construction, 3 departments of river conservancy, 3 departments of aviation, 7 departments of mining, one department of surveying, 2 departments of textiles, one department of machinery and electricity, and one department of agricultural irrigation. These aggregate 76 departments.

The National Northwest Engineering College is the leading one. It was reorganized from the engineering colleges of the National Peiping University, Peiyang University and two other technical colleges that were

moved from Peiping to Shensi. It has an enrollment of more than 800.

To promote technical education in the Southwest, the Ministry of Education has financially aided many colleges and universities in improving and increasing the facilities, equipment and other facilities of the engineering departments. These institutions include the National Yunnan University, Chungking University, National Central University, National Southwest Associated University, National Tung Chi University and Chungshan University.

The special arts and crafts schools are to train men in engineering and other technical fields to qualify them as engineer's assistants. The three special arts and crafts schools established during the past two years are located in Kiating, Szechwan, Sichang, Sikang, and Lanchow, Kansu. In addition, three vocational schools have been established, giving short-term training in different crafts and trades to more than 3,000 men.

The Ministry of Education has adopted a ruling whereby all newly-opened private or governmental institutions are required to provide engineering departments in preference to others. The Ying Shih University, recently established in Chekiang, for instance, has only departments of sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine. The same is true in the National Kwangsi University which only provides courses in science, engineering and agriculture.

For the promotion of education in the communications field, it is the Ministry's plan to move the Chiao-tung University to another important communication's center. Another plan is to open special institutes on river conservancy at all key ports.

The interest of the students, Mr. Chen pointed out, has rapidly been shifted from arts and law to engineering. This trend is shown by the fact that the number of students majoring in engineering has, over a period of ten years, increased from 2,777 in 1928 to 6,101 in 1938.

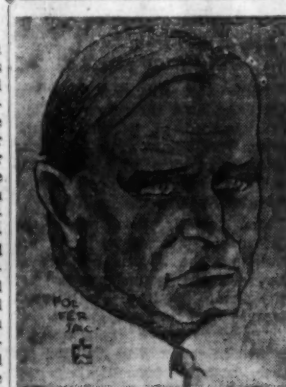
## THE HIDDEN BASTILLES OF DALADIER

By Oakley Johnson

I have just had a talk with a group of refugees and observers lately arrived from France, and have learned of the spider hospitality of that country. They told me how France has become a trap for liberals and anti-fascists all over Europe, because harassed people have for years been fleeing from oppression at home to find freedom in the traditional land of freedom. Instead, they have found themselves in prisons and concentration camps. From Spain and Germany, from Austria and Poland and Czechoslovakia, even from Roumania and Palestine and Yugoslavia, brave and spirited men and women, many with children, have come trustingly to France, and today languish behind bars and barbed wire.

No wonder the New Year's greeting from a certain internationally known French writer concluded with the words "—if such wishes mean anything nowadays." In France, 1940 dawned bleak indeed, not only for the hapless foreigners but for honest Frenchmen as well. One of the refugees I talked with (I had met him first in Paris last August, just before he was taken away) had been in a concentration camp for three full months. Others, for shorter periods. They told me of the conditions in the camps, of the people confined there, of the new attitude that refugees, and a growing number of French citizens also, are taking toward the French government and the European war.

The conditions in the French concentration camps have been described elsewhere, to a considerable extent. It need only be said that, although no uniform description can be given that will fit the camps in the different military districts, the situation of the victims is very bad. Until mid-December the men in most of the camps lived in old, leaky tents, slept on straw on the ground, without blankets unless they had brought blankets with them, and were supplied with food such as—my friends said—a man can live on, if he must. No visits are allowed even from wives or children, except in case of notification by the camp that a man is very ill—notification never actually sent. Occasional newspapers are allowed, and very limited and cen-



DALADIER

sored correspondence. The camps are surrounded with barbed wire and by armed guards. The guards, it was said, are unpleasant enough, but do not beat the prisoners.

### WHAT HAPPENED TO THE AUSTRIANS

As for the state of mind among the refugees in the camps, significant developments have taken place. Take the Austrians, for example. Almost as soon as they landed in France, and certainly the moment the war broke, they one and all made written declarations of their eagerness to fight against Hitler and for France (not, be it understood, for French imperialism, however). Specifically, in September, 1938, at the time of the Munich affair, and again in April, 1939, when a conflict threatened, thousands of Austrians made such declarations. Not only the refugees whom Hitler had driven from their homeland, but Austrians who had been living in Paris for years, and for whom France was a kind of second motherland.

But much to their surprise they were hustled off, when the war came, none too gently, to concentration camps. In the camps, they were invited to join, not the French army, but the Foreign Legion. This was a doubtful insult. In the first place, the Foreign Legion is made up of a mercenary riff-raff who lack the slightest spark of idealism, and who will fight under any standard or for any cause if they are paid for it. The Foreign Legion, for liberals, patriots, and anti-

fascists, is the embodiment and symbol of their worst enemies. It is the Foreign Legion that in their experience has crushed democratic movements of the people wherever its hated presence was found.

The invitation to join the Foreign Legion was an insult to the Austrians for another and equally important reason. It revealed to them with sudden clarity the real character of the war. The Poles and Czechs, who also were in the concentration camps by the thousands, had the Polish Legion and the Czech Legion placed before them, a fact which they thought implied an intention to restore independence to their countries through an anti-Hitler war. That the refugees were ready to fight against Hitler did not, however, by any means signify that any of them were willing to give their lives for French imperialism. . . . That there was no Austrian Legion was an open and immediate avowal that France had not the slightest intention of standing for Austrian independence. So far as the Austrians were concerned, France was not even pretending to fight for the independence of small countries.

Still worse, the foreign legions, it developed, were for the most part destined for Finland, for war against the Soviet Union, and this—aside from the fact that it could have no possible relationship to national independence struggles—was far from the plans or wishes of any of the anti-fascist refugees.

The Austrians, on the other hand, have not been conscripted into the Foreign Legion; they "volunteer" to join it. That is, they volunteer under pressure. Life in the camps is made so miserable that they are tempted to do almost anything for a change, in the hope that it may be better. Various promises are made to them: If they sign up for the duration of the war, they will have French citizenship—but the truth of this is shown by the fact that there are in the camps former members of the Foreign Legion who still haven't French citizenship; their families, they are told, will be well cared for—but this is scarcely to be said even of the families of French regular soldiers; they will have leaves of absence in which to visit their families—but such leaves have not been given to those who have joined; they

won't be sent to the dangerous Western Front, but to Africa, to fight against unarmed natives—but this, no one of course, believes.

### FOREIGN LEGION—OR JAIL

Those for whom promises are an insufficient bait are bullied. "Are you a friend of France?" they are asked, "or an enemy? If you're a friend, join the Foreign Legion." The poor wretch in the concentration camp who by refusing implies that he is an enemy is of course from then on a suspected person. In any case, he is given to understand that there is no other possibility of being released from the camp.

In addition to the Polish, Czech and Foreign Legions, there is a "stateless" Foreign Legion, for those of "undetermined nationality," such as White Guard Russians, and those Hungarians, Bulgarians, and others who have lost citizenship in their home lands without acquiring citizenship in any foreign country. Into this "Stateless" Legion, as into the Polish Legion and the Czech Legion, the members are conscripted. The regular French Army is, of course, composed of conscripted French citizens. Only the Foreign Legion, made up of "volunteers," is open to Austrians and Germans in France. The Spaniards from Loyalist Spain, who are in concentration camps in the South of France, are also allowed to volunteer for the Foreign Legion, but, since Daladier is engaged in various deals with Franco, who wants the Spaniards returned to him, they are not now particularly encouraged to join.

As for the members of the International Brigade, who include several hundred each of Austrians, Czechs, Germans, Italians, and a few from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Finland, and other countries—unmistakable anti-fascists, every one of them—they are given no chance whatever to take part in this "War Against Hitler," so-called. They are not allowed to join even the Foreign Legion. In their camp at Gurs, the fascist-minded Daladier takes revenge on them for their courage and their idealism—and their right against fascism. The terrible conditions at Gurs, since the start of the war, are shrouded in the most ominous

mystery. There, they say, men's teeth fall out, they starve, go blind and crazy. The sharpest spying is directed toward this camp. A woman sending money to a relative at Gurs dare not even sign her name . . .

At the very start of the war, all foreigners known or suspected to be Communists, both men and women, were rounded up and spirited away to some special concentration camp, or perhaps to the Santé Prison, where French Communists are confined.

It is worth noting that, not only are there Spanish women and children, thousands of them, in the camps for Spanish Loyalists, but there are special camps for Spanish women, and a special prison camp for French Communist women and some categories of foreign women, especially Germans.

### 60 CONCENTRATION CAMPS

In all, there are some sixty concentration camps throughout France, situated at such places as Colombes, Blois, Nevers, Mantargis (for men from 50 to 65), Darnay, Aix en Provence, Lebourg, Arle, and Meslay du Maine. The total number in these camps is impossible to estimate exactly, and my informants could not venture a statement beyond saying that there were many thousands. It is known, however, that the Germans alone, who are definitely a minority, number some 14,000.

My friends were at some pains to explain, first, that France had become definitely reactionary, and

was at the very least to be described as semi-fascist, much, for example, as is Finland. Certainly, they insisted, Daladier is not fighting fascism in Germany or anywhere else. He is establishing fascism. The Communist Party is suppressed, conditions for labor are much worse than formerly, civil liberties are nearly extinct, and a general state of terror prevails. However, the Social-Democratic and liberal parties, which support Daladier, are for the time being still legal, and the trade unions, although severely regimented and actually paralyzed, are not yet officially dissolved. A second point that they made is that, in France, fascist chauvinism has taken the form, not of simple anti-Semitism, but of anti-alienism. France, which lays claim to being host to the world's refugees, has degenerated under the unrestrained rule of warring imperialists, into a prison-house, not of nations, as Tsarist Russia was called, but of national refugees from all countries. In the new Bastilles, not only French revolutionists, but the guests of France, who were welcomed by the Front Populaire, who fled from Hitler and Franco and Mussolini and Mannerheim to seek refuge, are confined by Daladier, trapped and betrayed. Trapped by the Second World War, with no hope of escape, my friends told me, grimly, unless America and the other neutrals demand an end to the war—or unless revolution in the warring countries comes to liberate them.

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I understand that 6 of these Certificates, plus 99 cents, entitles me to one set of the Browder Library, containing:

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What Is Communism?  
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DAILY WORKER  
50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.



## CIO Furniture Union Parley In N. England

Red-Smear Attack by Local Press Fails; Dies Condemned

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
GARDNER, Mass., Feb. 12.—The second biennial Eastern Seaboard Conference of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, being held at Knights of Columbus Hall here was met by an attempted red-smear in the local paper, which took this moment to "uncover" what Dies Committee has been charging about UFWA and other CIO units for some time.

The paper's best-inspired attempt to undermine the publicity value of the conference in this major furniture manufacturing center was short-lived. President Morris Muster of UFWA issued a prompt blast in refutation, declaring that no less an authority than Rep. Casey of Mass. had already retracted such charges, he being a Dies Committee member.

Meanwhile, the conference, with 70 delegates from 25 eastern UFWA locals covering an area from South Carolina to Maine went ahead with a crowded agenda. Saturday's session was opened after an invocation by Rev. Harry Birch, a Baptist clergyman. International Vice-President Max Perlow was elected chairman of the conference.

Muster made the chief report of the morning. Muster cited statistics on the gains the union has made in the East since its First National Convention at Rockford, Ill., a year ago. Some 7,000 members have been added in the East; 14 new locals have been established (two of them in this area, Gardner and Leominster, Mass.); per capita dues have increased some 75 per cent, and initiation fees have mounted in proportion to new membership.

CONDENNS WAR DRIVE  
Muster flayed the attempts of anti-labor forces to disrupt the CIO, especially the "dastardly, lying attacks by Dies and his un-American Committee." He said the UFWA is concerned with one thing alone — organization of the unorganized.

Muster alluded to the war abroad, saying "we here are concerned with bettering our living standards, and we of labor must be the bulwark of the forces of peace and prosperity. We must not allow ourselves to be dragged into the mire of Europe's chaos."

Saturday afternoon the delegates reported on the conditions in their local areas.

Saturday night a great mass meeting of Gardner-area furniture workers met in K. C. Hall.

Muster today announced that Sec.-Treas. Jack Hochstadt has been made National Director of Organization, by appointment.

The large delegations and the spirited interest they are showing makes this a highly significant event in the beginning of the third year since UFWA was established as a CIO affiliate. UFWA has conventions every two years. In the years between conventions, these regional conferences make possible interchange of ideas, planning and kindred activity.

## Court House Destroyed In Pennsylvania Town

SMETHPORT, Pa., Feb. 12 (UP).—Fire today swept through the old McKean County courthouse here, gutting the two-story building and destroying valuable records of county offices. Loss was estimated at \$250,000.

## WANT-ADS

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2 lines ..... 15¢  
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5 lines ..... 30¢  
6 lines ..... 35¢  
7 lines ..... 40¢  
8 lines ..... 45¢  
9 lines ..... 50¢  
10 lines ..... 55¢  
11 lines ..... 60¢  
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13 lines ..... 70¢  
14 lines ..... 75¢  
15 lines ..... 80¢  
16 lines ..... 85¢  
17 lines ..... 90¢  
18 lines ..... 95¢  
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96 lines ..... 4.85  
97 lines ..... 4.90  
98 lines ..... 4.95  
99 lines ..... 5.00  
100 lines ..... 5.05

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17TH ST., 143 W. Newly furnished 3 rooms, kitchen, tiled bath, phone service, reasonable rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)  
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2ND AVE., 193 (Appt. 16). Room 1-2. All improvements, kitchen privilege, GR. 7-6338.

7TH AVE., 1800 (TB). (near 110th St.). Attractive, cozy, kitchen privileges.

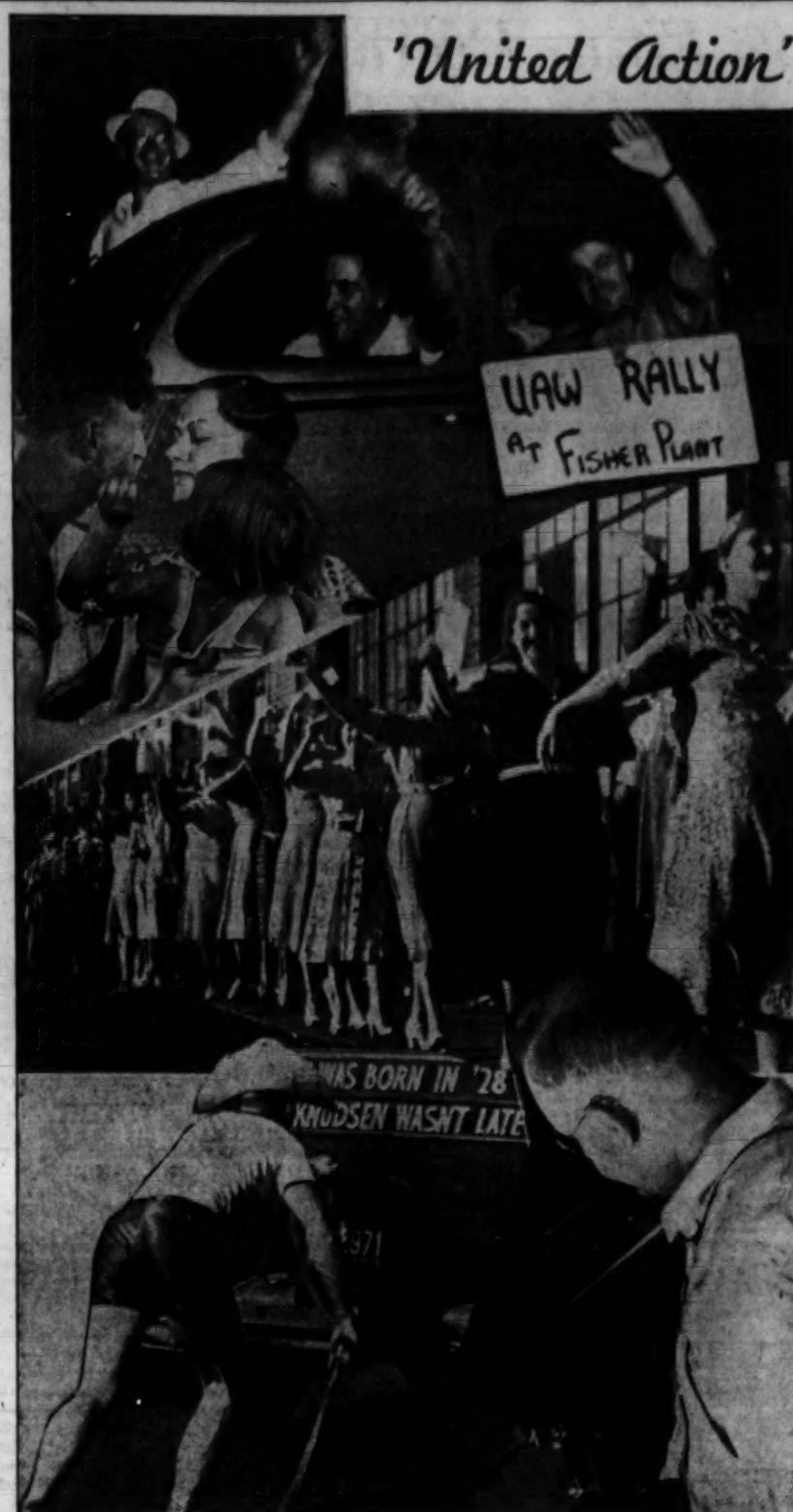
17TH ST., 301 E. Studio, newly remodeled, running water, GRamercy 7-7056.

17TH ST., 301 E. Studio, newly remodeled, suitable 1-2; Kitchentel. \$5.00 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)  
KELLY ST., 663 (Appt. 15). Nicely furnished, large, convenient, reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)  
OCEAN PARKWAY, 1842-A. 1-3 young men, home atmosphere, open porch, 10 minutes to Boardwalk; very reasonable. (Arnet).

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UNITED AUTO WORKERS (C.I.O.) MAKES FILM OF GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE—A montage of scenes from the General Motors strike of tool and die makers, engineering and maintenance men of last summer. UAW cameraman Michael Martini produced the film, which is acclaimed by the UAW as the best labor picture ever made in this country.

Scenes show UAW pickets leaving Fisher plant (Pontiac) for mass meeting, picket saying good-bye to his wife and baby as he leaves for picket line (Cleveland), girl pickets in front of the Termini plant (Detroit), picket dressed as Mahatma Gandhi pushing out-of-date car in front of G.M. headquarters (Detroit), and a typical tool and die maker in the auto industry.

## 8-Year-Old Girl Pulls Chum Out of Icy Buffalo Canal

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12 (UP).—Eight-year-old Patricia Shields insisted today that she "wasn't afraid" when she pulled herself out of icy Black Rock Channel and then rescued her chum from 25 feet of water.

Margaret Howard, eight, fell through ice covering the canal yesterday. As Margaret screamed for help, Patricia crawled to the

edge of the break but the thin ice gave way and she, too, was plunged into the icy water.

Patricia crawled back onto the ice again and held out a leg which Margaret grabbed, pulling herself to safety.

Wet from head to foot, the children ran to their homes. Their parents said they had suffered no ill effects.

Two Tennessee Towns Operate On TVA Power

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.—The municipalities of Newport and Sevierville, Tennessee, today were operating their own electric distribution systems which they took over from the Tennessee Valley Authority at midnight. The properties had been operated by the Authority since Sept. 2, 1938, when the Authority and the city of Knoxville purchased the electric system of the Tennessee Public Service Company.

Low TVA resale rates have been in effect on these systems since they were acquired by the Authority. They represented a reduction of approximately 38 per cent in the electric bills of consumers in comparison with the rates under private ownership.

Alert Telephone Operator Averts Fire Disaster

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 12 (UP).—Telephone Supervisor Miss Emma Kalweit became suspicious of a flickering light on her switchboard early today and her prompt call to police prevented what might have been a disastrous fire in the business section of the city.

Radio Car Officer Benjamin Huck, investigating a message broadcast from headquarters, found smoke pouring from two main street stores. He aroused 30 guests of the Frelthel hotel, which occupies floors above the stores and then turned in an alarm.

A strong plea for trade union unity is made by Dr. Katharine D. Lumpkin in her new book, "The South In Progress," just completed in collaboration with the Labor Research Association. Dr. Lumpkin is a native southerner and the co-author with Dorothy Douglas of the standard work on child labor, "Child Workers in America."

In a chapter on "Problems of Trade Unionism" Dr. Lumpkin reviews the special features of southern trade union developments and especially the importance of the Negro as a union man. Her book gives concrete examples of the ways in which color lines have recently been broken down in the fires of trade union battle against the common exploiter. She quotes a southern organizer of the Steel

Workers Organizing Committee as saying: "When a Negro joins a union, he means it . . . the best unionist I have ever seen is the Negro union man."

Scouring the exclusion policies of certain craft unions, Dr. Lumpkin declares that "the principle of no discrimination were consistently put into practice throughout the labor movement in the South, a main obstacle to strong trade unionism would have been overcome."

Reviewing the friction in the labor movement involved in the struggle between craft and industrial unionism, Dr. Lumpkin concludes that, in the South at least, even so "there has been more united action than conflict. This is true although separate central bodies of AFL and CIO came to exist in states and localities. There

## 17 Die, 3,500 Homeless In Georgia Storm

40 of 500 Hurt in Albany Tornado Are in Serious Condition

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 12 (UP).—Federal, state and local agencies provided food and housing today for an estimated 3,500 persons left homeless by a tornado which killed 17 persons and injured hundreds here Saturday.

Long lines of homeless, mostly Negroes, were fed at canteens and at the city auditorium where coffee and sandwiches were prepared in an improvised kitchen.

Relief for storm sufferers took precedence over any efforts to rebuild the city.

James W. Cullen, National Red Cross official directing relief work, set the death toll at 17, one white woman and 16 Negroes were killed. He said that about 40 of the 500 injured were in serious condition.

Among those indicted were Probate Judge Lawrence A. Flynn, City Engineer Thomas Harding, Public Works Commissioner Albert J. Lamarre, Director of Public Welfare William T. Flanagan, and 11 members of the Police Department.

Including the indictments returned today, a total of 43 indictments have been returned, naming a total of 227 individuals.

Seven Central Falls men named in previous indictments were convicted Friday after a two-week jury trial and now are awaiting sentence.

Have you clipped the "Broader Library" Certificates today? Get the "Broader Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

## Best Union Man Is Negro Unionist, Says Author of New Book on the South

Workers Organizing Committee as saying: "When a Negro joins a union, he means it . . . the best unionist I have ever seen is the Negro union man."

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Reviewing the friction in the labor movement involved in the struggle between craft and industrial unionism, Dr. Lumpkin concludes that, in the South at least, even so "there has been more united action than conflict. This is true although separate central bodies of AFL and CIO came to exist in states and localities. There

have been outstanding instances of joint work for the federal wage and hour law, progressive labor laws in the states, candidates for political office, and for organizing unorganized workers. Joint actions like these have kept the way open for eventual organizational unity."

"The South," she concludes, "is the last place in the world where there should be division in labor's ranks. The magnitude of southern problems demands the broadest popular attack upon them. Skilled and unskilled workers, manual and professional, Negro and white, conservative, liberal and left-wing, trade unionists of long experience and fresh new recruits—if southern people are to make real progress they cannot afford to have any left out."

# WPA Bosses Give Anti-Semites Free Rein on Jobs, Says Union

Probe Under Way of Coughlin Agents On Projects

Charging that the WPA Administration was countenancing fascist and anti-Semitic activities on the Adult Education Program, William LeViner, president of the WPA Teachers Union, Local 453, an AFL affiliate, disclosed that Louis Herbert, chief technical director for the Board of Education had already instituted a complete investigation based on the union's complaints.

All union members were instructed to report instances of subversive activity directly to the union. Citing the efforts of Social Justice salesmen to solicit subscriptions from project workers on WPA premises, Mr. LeViner stated that "petty officials have probably taken their cue from higher-ups in permitting peddlers of cheap anti-Semitic, fascist propaganda to proselytize in comparative freedom."

"These elements must certainly feel encouraged and inspired by what the officialdom itself is up to. The infamous 'Protocols of Zion' were until recently kept for distribution among teachers at the project headquarters, 11 Bond St., Bklyn. The project also maintains a choice selection of the patently biased 'You and Your Industry' Pamphlets containing violent attacks on Child Labor amendments, government expenditures, relief, etc., are urged on Adult Education classes. Impartial government or labor literature is either conspicuously absent or available in such small quantities as to be virtually unobtainable."

"Teachers who are suspected of harboring progressive or liberal ideas are subjected to constant investigations and grillings. Special snoopers are assigned to make verbatim reports on all that goes on in classrooms."

"Work locations are put under the surveillance of so-called investigators who are so busy hounding teachers that they are totally unaware of the real evil—the fascist elements that are bent on spreading their gospel of bigotry and race hatred. These elements are encouraged to spy on project workers to such an extent that teachers suffer continual and pointless interrogations and the program is frequently disrupted."

"We are determined to expose and uproot all anti-democratic activities on Adult Education, irrespective of where they originate."

## Providence Jury Indicts 169 in Election Fraud

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (UP).—The Providence County grand jury today indicted 169 Pawtucket residents, including a judge and several city officials, on conspiracy charges in connection with alleged irregularities at the polls in the November 1938 state election.

Six of those indicted were Republican election officials assigned to polling places in Pawtucket's Ward 3, while 152 were Democratic election officers.

Among those indicted were Probate Judge Lawrence A. Flynn, City Engineer Thomas Harding, Public Works Commissioner Albert J. Lamarre, Director of Public Welfare William T. Flanagan, and 11 members of the Police Department.

Including the indictments returned today, a total of 43 indictments have been returned, naming a total of 227 individuals.

Seven Central Falls men named in previous indictments were convicted Friday after a two-week jury trial and now are awaiting sentence.

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## Group Here to Expose Pelley's Plans at Rally

The present and planned future activities of William Dudley Pelley, notorious Silver Shirt leader and pal of Rep. Martin Dies, will be exposed tonight at a mass rally called by the American League to Combat Anti-Semitism, D. Selig Margolis, executive director, announced yesterday.

The rally at which Pelley's plans, which have been unearthed by the league's investigators will be made public, will start at 8:30 P. M. tonight at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.

The league reported the presence of Pelley in New York to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, both here and in Washington, two days before he left for the capital to spouse Dies before the Un-American committee.

## Hearing Set For Pelley; Freed on Bail

Silver Shirt's Extradition Case Will Be Heard March 12

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Judge Walter J. Casey today fixed March 12 for an extradition hearing for William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, wanted by North Carolina authorities on charges of parole violation.

Pelley's bond was set at \$2,500. He posted it at once and was released.

Pelley spent the week-end in jail. He was arrested Saturday at conclusion of his testimony before the Dies Committee.

The Silver Shirt leader did not utter a word during the hearing.

Karl Kindesberger, assistant district attorney, said that since it had been shown before the Dies Committee that the Silver Shirt organization had received large contributions it was feared that Pelley would post the \$2,500 bond and then go back into hiding. He urged bail be kept at \$10,000.

He recalled the long search by state authorities for Pelley after they had charged in October that he was a violator of his parole in connection with his conviction on violations of the state's securities fraud law.

Judge Casey, however, held that \$2,500 bail was sufficient.

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## Oklahoma Church Group Defends Civil Rights

Speakers Stress Rights of Communists and Condemn the Dies Witch-Hunt

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 12.—Evidencing concern at the growing threat to the Bill of Rights, the Student Christian Associations devoted most of its Winter Conference to the question of civil liberties. Over 150 delegates from 62 colleges and universities attended, including many Negro delegates.

Keynote, Dr. John Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norman, opened his address by reading the Bill of Rights. Throughout he emphasized that denying civil rights to any one group was a menace to the democratic rights of the whole people. The suppression of civil liberties for Communists, he said, is only one step in the attack on trade unions, consumers, churches, and other people's groups.

LASHES MATTHEWS

The most powerful threat to civil liberties, he said, lies in the monopolies. With their control over press and radio, they are frequently able to falsify and distort the real issues at stake. The Dies Committee attack on Consumers Union was given as an example of the conflict of the people's interest with monopoly control; J. B. Matthews, leader of this attack is distorted mentally, he said, neurotic—"almost crazy."

He pointed to the alarming spread of "the philosophy that the unemployed have no rights." The Workers Alliance demonstrations in Oklahoma City were greeted with a wave of press-manufactured indignation. In Claremore the right to hold Workers Alliance meetings has been throttled, and Workers Alliance members have been persecuted.

As a recipe for smothering out red-baiting attacks, Thompson listed three questions: 1. Is it true? 2. Is it the whole truth? 3. Whose paying the bill? "Probably nothing would be more interesting," he said, "than a thorough investigation of the Dies Committee."

The Commission on War and Peace was probably the best attended of the various panel discussions. The Commission was unanimously of the opinion that the United States should stay out of the present war. Because of a somewhat abstract approach to the question, concrete proposals for a definite plan of action were not decided upon. From the it shown it was apparent that the various college campuses were more than ready for peace organization. The Conference uproariously approved a luncheon skit performed

by the Oklahoma University delegation, "The Foreigner," by Lewis Allen. Taking slaps at local figures for their stand against civil liberties, the skit satirized the current drive on "aliens" and foreign-born.

Aircraft Carrier Groomed for Tryout

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 12 (UP).—The Navy's new \$21,000,000 airplane carrier Wasp sailed from the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyard today for South Boston drydock where she will be groomed for official tryouts off Rockland, Me., next week.

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## Sweeps Ticket Benefits Negro Community, Goes For Housing Project

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (UP).—Ground was broken today for a modern, low-rent housing project being built by a Negro couple from \$100,000 sweepstakes winnings.

Benjamin and Pearl Mason, the sweepstakes winners, paid back the money they had received in relief, bought themselves a modern home and are using the balance of the money, more than \$50,000, to benefit others of their race.

City officials spoke at the exercises, one of the principal observances here of Lincoln's birthday.

## Listing of Open Shop 'Gifts' to Mannerheim Refutes Roosevelt

Big Strike-Breaking Corporations Make Up Bulk of Funds Raised Here for Helsinki; Spiking FDR on '98 Per Cent of American People'

When President Roosevelt told the American Youth Congress Saturday that "98 per cent of the American people" favor war loans to White-Guard Finland, did he have in mind the 98 per cent of the economic royalists who control the economy and manipulate the politics of the United States?

These bankers and industrialists have just forked over sizeable sums to Herbert Hoover's "Finnish Relief Fund."

The New York Stock Exchange—world-renowned for its unselfish love of "democracy" and "the people"—recognized a friend in need in Butcher Mannerheim and gave \$12,500 to the Hoover fund. The Association of American Wood Pulp Importers, which bought close to \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp from Finland in 1938 alone, contributed \$8,500.

Frederick W. Gehle, director of the industrial division of the "Fund," announced yesterday that more than \$300,000 has been received in gifts from corporations and firms. A goal of \$1,000,000 has been set for such donations.

### FUNDS FROM STRIKE-BREAKERS

The contributing firms are notorious for their anti-labor, open-shop activity and their leadership in the fight of the National Association of Manufacturers to crush American democracy.

Mr. Gehle reported with delight that "the spontaneous response to Herbert Hoover's invitation to business leaders throughout the country to join in heading up committees for the Finnish Relief Fund has been excellent."

The following large gifts, \$1,000 and over, were acknowledged publicly:

New York Stock Exchange (members)	\$12,500
Association of American Wood Pulp Importers (members)	\$8,500
International Business Machine Corp., including "officers and employees"	5,000
American Can Company	5,000
Gulf Oil Company	5,000
Time, Inc.	5,000
National City Bank ("employees, officers and directors")	5,000
Anonymous	5,000
Varieties Stores Group (members)	4,800
National Dairy Products Corporation (and affiliates)	3,900
American Paper and Pulp Association (members)	2,900
J. P. Stevens Company	2,500
Leas & McVitty, Inc.	2,500
Berwind-White Coal Company (and "officers and employees")	2,300
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	1,500
New York Produce Exchange (members)	1,500
Dorden Company	1,250
J. S. Bach & Co.	1,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,000
Carlisle Mellick & Co.	1,000
DeCoppett & Doremus	1,000
E. F. Hutton & Co.	1,000
Public Service Gas & Electric Service of New Jersey	1,000
General Baking Company	1,000
McCall Corp.	1,000
Cone Export and Commission Company	1,000
Congoleum-Nairn Company	1,000
H. Reeve Angell	1,000
Perkins-Goodwin Company	1,000
Johnson & Johnson	1,000

## Soviet Troops Capture 16 Enemy Forts.

Steel, Concrete Works Fall to Red Army on Isthmus

(Continued from Page 1)

Finnish attacks were repulsed and the Red Army forces themselves advanced.

It was on the Karelian Isthmus, northeast of Leningrad that the Red Army captured eight other steel and concrete fortified works last Friday. The other one made at that time in the Mannerheim Line was north of Lake Ladoga, where five fortified works were captured. Yesterday clashes of small infantry units continued in that sector, according to this morning's communiqué.

The Soviet air force continued its observation flights and also made bombing raids.

The communiqué said: "Feb. 11.—Activity of scouts and on some sectors artillery fire. Clashes of small infantry units continued north of Lake Ladoga. On the Karelian Isthmus, there took place an artillery duel and a clash of infantry units which resulted in the repulse of the enemy and the capture by Soviet advanced forces of 16 defensive fortifications, including eight ferro-concrete artillery forts. The Soviet air forces made observation and bombing flights."

## Thyssen, In Exile, to Lose Citizenship

Nazi Minister Announces Steel Magnate, Wife, to Be Deprived

(Continued from Page 1)

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (UP).—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister, announced today that Fritz Thyssen, former German iron and steel magnate, and his wife, Amelie, were deprived of German citizenship, effective Feb. 4.

Thyssen, who was credited with having been a potent factor in putting Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party into power, is an exile in Switzerland. With his wife and daughter he left Germany shortly after the outbreak of war.

Thyssen left Germany because of his demand that it should continue its anti-Soviet hostility, Herbert L. Matthews reported in the New York Times (Feb. 9) after an interview with Thyssen.

"Herr Thyssen was quite frank about his opposition to Germany's present policies, particularly the alliance with Russia (apparently Mattheus means the Soviet-German pact)," Matthews reported.

"He had opposed the war and he told Herr Hitler Britain and France would fight if Poland was invaded, but he gave the impression that the one thing that made him break definitely with the Chancellor was the pact with the very powers of communism and revolution that led him to back Herr Hitler in 1933."

## 'Telephone Pickets' Win Walkout at Credit Firm Here

Novel Tactic of Flooding Firm's Switchboard With Calls Results in Victory for White Collar Workers; CIO Union Led Strike

The dramatic "do your picketing-by telephone" strike of 115 Credit Clearing House employees, ended yesterday when the workers—telephone girls, typists, dictaphone operators, file girls, rating clerks, junior credit men, and others—went back to work after scoring a distinct victory including raises, job security and the union shop.

### They Also Picketed



The biggest office strike on the records of Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, C. I. O., the Credit Clearing House strikers, waged a notable campaign, winning for themselves unprecedented labor support and, in turn, called attention to a brand new weapon, telephone protest picketing.

This novel tactic won wage increases for all employees, the union shop, arbitration on grievances and vacations and sick leave with pay. The "do your picketing-by telephone" idea was the natural outgrowth of telephone girls on strike. The strikers asked sympathetic unionists to register their protests over the wire. In more than 100,000 leaflets playing on the telephone company's theme of "do your shopping-by telephone," the strikers declared, "The boss won't listen to reason, but he'll listen to the phone. Keep calling them and protesting so often that they'll have to listen."

Only a few days before the end of the strike, the union had issued 75,000 additional leaflets for special trade union distribution. Bearing special imprints of the name of the union, the leaflets assigned different hours of the day to each union for their "time on the air." Seventeen unions, AFL and CIO, accepted time assignments ranging from 15 minutes to an hour. Many other unions voiced their support for the strike and gave donations and other assistance.

The strikers returned to work yesterday after a victory breakfast at which they were addressed by union officials. Simultaneous with the announcement of the end of the strike, the New York Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers stated that it had been planning New York's first "Pay the Telephone Bill" Party, for the benefit of Local 16 strike fund. The event will take place Friday evening, March 15, at Webster Hall. Members of the United American Artists, an affiliated local, will decorate the hall in keeping with the theme, and many noted stars will be present.

**Plan U. S.-to-Norway Passenger Airline**  
A Scandinavian air commission disclosed today that it was making a preliminary survey for passenger air service between New York and Bergen, Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Swedish steamer Oranien, 1,854 tons, was sunk in the North Sea today, reportedly by a torpedo. Ten survivors were rescued by a British destroyer.

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—The 3,827-ton Belgian steamer Flinders collided with an unknown ship off the southeast coast today and was beached.

(Continued from Page 1)

York City, marched up from the railroad station to the Armory, displaying banners urging the legislature to "Save the Public Services," to "Pass the People's Budget," to "Welfare workers from Local 1 of the union called for full 12-month appropriation for relief, instead of the much-discussed plan to make only a nine-month appropriation, a disguised method of cutting relief. State employees of the union called for restoration of salary increments, suspended last year."

The New York delegation was greeted by 500 civil service workers from Albany, and many others from Buffalo. Powerful delegations fighting for restoration of State aid were present. Some 1,500 teachers from New York City, and hundreds more from Buffalo, Rochester, St. Lawrence County, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Westchester, came under the banner of the New York State Federation of Teachers Unions. Seven hundred more from the United Parents Association, representing 150,000 parents from every school in New York City, and hundreds of others from the United Kindergarten Mothers, came to demand full state aid to education.

From the CIO came 50 union spokesmen from Buffalo, representing 19,000 CIO members. A hundred CIO representatives from other parts of the State outside of New York City came to speak for tens of thousands more. The presidents of the CIO Councils of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and the Capital District were scheduled to speak for a social budget.

Five representatives came from the United Labor unions of Gloversville in Fulton County, numbering 5,000 organized workers. From New York City, hundreds of workers from dozens of AFL and CIO unions including transport, fur, food, amalgamated clothing, retail, office and numerous other industries.

**WORKERS SPEAK UP**  
A powerful list of speakers then took the stand for restoration of full State aid to education. These included representatives of school boards throughout the State, parent-teacher groups, mothers' clubs, business and professional women's clubs, parents and school associations.

### Deserts Child, Jailed



ESTELLE RYBICKI, 27, unwed mother, was jailed by New York police after she abandoned her six-month-old baby, Billy, with whom she is shown. She said she hadn't eaten for three days and that the father refused to help her.

## 12,000 Pack Meeting to Honor Broun

Lewis, Crawford and Mayor Pay Tribute to Guild Leader

Six thousand persons crowded into Manhattan Center last night to pay tribute to Heywood Broun, American Newspaper Guild president and liberal journalist who died recently.

The memorial meeting was sponsored by the New York Newspaper Guild. Six thousand who could not gain entrance to the main hall were seated in other halls on the sixth and seventh floors of the building and heard the program over a loudspeaker arrangement. Police estimated that more than 4,000 more were turned away.

In the front rows of the auditorium were hundreds of celebrities of the stage, screen and art worlds among whom Broun had a wide circle of friends.

The commemoration, which took the form of the "living newspaper" was arranged by Morris Watson and Ernest Meyer. Norman Lloyd was the narrator.

John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was the leading speaker of the evening. Among others who participated in the program were Mayor LaGuardia, Kenneth Crawford, now president of the Guild, Carl Randau, president of the New York Guild, Edward G. Robinson, Gardner Jackson, of Labor's Non-Partisan League, A. J. Esserman, prominent labor attorney, John Kieran, New York Times sports writer, Herbert Bayard Swope, who was editor of the New York World when Broun was its leading columnist.

Of particular importance were the resolutions on war and on civil liberties. In both cases considerable discussions were provoked by the outburst of a delegate who was subsequently labelled as "hopelessly reactionary" by workers. The anti-war resolution called for the establishment of a "Yanks are not coming" committee and declared that the delegates were opposed to loans

manding full State aid to education.

In order to show that rural areas were opposed to the education cuts, Dr. Dodd introduced Philip Seidel, Columbia County farmer, who pointed out that the cuts in State aid was not economy for the farmers but was a tax increase since the farmers had to make up for cuts in State aid by higher local taxes. Thus, in Columbia County, 15 school districts were forced to raise real estate taxes. Further slashes, according to Seidel, would result in further tax increases and in reducing to even a more primitive state the condition of rural schools.

Members of the Teachers Union from several parts of the State, including Charles J. Hendley, president of the State Federation, then addressed the Legislators in favor of full state aid and of deficiency appropriations to make up for last year's cuts.

Dr. Dodd presented eight minutes of her time to Lucile McGorkey, legislative representative of the SCWMA, who made a dramatic appeal for restoration of salary increments to State employees, and for restoration of State services, which were cut as a result of the scanty appropriations made to the various departments of the State.

Labor and numerous other speakers, including representatives of the Workers' Alliance, the Communist Party, Community Organizations, were scheduled to speak on education, relief, and increases in funds for the State Departments later in the evening.

Teachers and Civil Service Workers held separate rallies in the two largest halls in Albany during the afternoon, as the hearings continued in the Armory. The hearings planned further steps in the fight for a social budget.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the State Federation of Teachers Unions, received a great ovation as she was introduced. Amid cameras flashing from a dozen newspaper photographers, she presented chairman Moffat of the hearing with 300,000 signatures from every county in the State de-

## WESTERN PENNA. C.I.O. PARLEY BACKS LEWIS' ATTACK ON FDR

Spokesmen for 67,551 Workers Hit Hoover's 'Finn Relief' Fraud; Move to Set Up 'Yanks Are Not Coming' Committees; Scores FBI Terror

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—Endorsing the position taken by John L. Lewis on the Presidential elections and enthusiastically supporting the CIO's legislative program, the Allegheny and Kiski Valley Legislative Conference yesterday established itself as a permanent body to work in the fields of legislative and political action and to prepare for labor's participation in the coming elections.

The conference, sponsored by the Allegheny Valley, Tarentum and Vandergrift Industrial Union Councils, was made up of 121 delegates from unions and fraternal organizations representing 67,551 organized workers. Chief among the unions represented were those of the steel, aluminum, coal mining and glass workers of this heavily industrialized area.

The conference was opened with a report by Marco Massola, the conference's secretary. Massola compared the CIO's legislative program with the Federal budget proposed by President Roosevelt, declaring that the latter represented only "broken promises and a retreat from the New Deal." The recent record of the Administration, on foreign and domestic questions was such that it was necessary for labor to re-examine its position, Massola said. He quoted John L. Lewis' statement that the Democratic Party had "defaulted to labor and the American people."

Referring to the attacks which have been made on Lewis for that statement, Massola sarcastically spoke of "those who formerly attacked Roosevelt are now attacking Lewis for being against Roosevelt." He concluded his report by declaring that "Labor does not have to follow the Democratic Party" and called for the use of the CIO's legislative program as a "yardstick to determine who we will support."

### TO SET UP ANTI-WAR COMMITTEES

After accepting the report, the conference devoted the major part of its time to considering a series of resolutions. These resolutions covered almost every question of importance to labor and the action on each was thoroughly progressive.

The first two resolutions endorsed the CIO program, but called on the CIO to make additions to that program to cover the special needs of the Negro people, the farmers and women. Many of the other resolutions passed were on particular aspects of the CIO program, such as health, NYA, the Thomas-La Follette anti-spy bills.

Of particular importance were the resolutions on war and on civil liberties. In both cases considerable discussions were provoked by the outburst of a delegate who was subsequently labelled as "hopelessly reactionary" by workers. The anti-war resolution called for the establishment of a "Yanks are not coming" committee and declared that the delegates were opposed to loans

to foreign countries as a step toward war. The lone delegate, who made a plea on behalf of the Finnish loan, was met by a barrage of speakers from the floor. One delegate was greeted with an outburst of applause when he asked: "Why didn't they help Czechoslovakia and Spain, why did they applaud Munich?" and then went on to declare that Wall Street was interested in Finland. Other delegates pointed out that Hoover was the head of the Finnish relief campaign and that the best slogan was: "Starve the War and Feed America."

A similar discussion developed around the resolution condemning the Dies Committee. A Negro delegate was cheered when he pointed out that Dies was from Texas and was against the Anti-Lynching Bill. "Why doesn't the FBI try to find out who does the lynchings?" he inquired.

**HIT DETROIT FBI RAIDS**  
A resolution in the form of a letter to President Roosevelt condemning the recent raids of the FBI in Detroit and the arrest of several who aided the cause of Republican Spain was unanimously adopted.

The most important discussion developed around the question of political action. Two resolutions covered this point. The first one endorsed the position of the UMW convention and called for the withholding of any endorsement of a Presidential candidate until his position on the CIO program was satisfactory. The second called for the establishment of the conference as a permanent body to work in the 1940 elections and explore candidates and programs.

In the discussion on these resolutions, both of which were passed, many delegates were for the establishment of a third party. One of these, Nick Zonari, International President of the Aluminum Workers of America, declared from the floor that "It is time for organized labor to make a third party," while another delegate queried: If there is no difference between Republican and Democrat and neither stand for the CIO program, who will we vote for?

It was felt among many delegates that when the conference reconvenes on Feb. 25 the type of political action to be decided on will have to be more specific and that it will take the form of an independent labor ticket for the 29th Congressional District.

In any case, the establishment of the legislative conference as a permanent body will undoubtedly prove of great importance in the development of independent political action in the Allegheny and Kiski valleys and will have an effect on legislative conferences being held elsewhere in Western Pennsylvania.



JOSEPH F. HAGAN, president of the first union council in the newspaper industry, organized in Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, by 15 A.F.L. unions and one CIO local. Hagan is local secretary-treasurer of the International Pressmen's and Assistants Union.

## Negroes Saved From Death By Supreme Court

Black's Opinion Stresses Need for Civil Liberty in Present Period

(Continued from Page 1)

past, we are not without tragic proof that the exacted power of some governments to punish manufactured crime dictatorially is the handmaid of tyranny.

"Due process of law, preserved for all by our constitution, commands that no such practice as that disclosed by this record shall send any accused to his death."

"No higher duty, no more solemn responsibility, rests upon this Court, than that of translating into living law and in maintaining this constitutional shield deliberately planned and inscribed for the benefit of every human being subject to our constitution of whatever race, creed or persecution."

### CITES 14TH AMENDMENT

Black reviewed the case of the four Negroes—Isiah Chambers, Jack Williamson, Charlie Davis and Walter Woodward—and their conviction May 13, 1937, for the alleged murder of Robert Darsey at Pompano, Fla. He examined their statements that they had been beaten with rubber hoses, threatened with death and kept for hours without being allowed to sleep. He noted the state's denial of any torture and the fact that three times the Florida Supreme Court had reviewed the case and declined to set aside the convictions.

"The Supreme Court of Florida," he ruled, "was in error and its judgment is reversed." The 14th amendment, Black said, "was intended to protect, at all times, people charged with or suspected of crime by those holding positions of power and authority."

The 14th amendment, enacted after the Civil War, guarantees to all citizens that no state shall abridge their rights and that no state "shall deprive any person of his life, liberty or property without due process of law."

### POOR SUFFER MOST

"The determination," Black said, "to preserve an accused's right to procedural due process sprang in large part from knowledge of the historical truth that the rights and liberties of people accused of crime could not be safely entrusted to secret inquisitorial processes."

"They who have suffered most from secret and dictatorial proceedings have almost always been the poor, the ignorant, the numerically weak, the friendless, and the powerless," Black said.

### ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT

The record in the case of the Florida Negroes shows, said Black, "the dragnet methods of arrest on suspicion without warrant, and the protracted questioning and cross-questioning of these ignorant young colored tenant farmers by state officers and other white citizens, in a fourth floor jail room, where as prisoners they were without friends, advisers or counselors, and under circumstances calculated to break the strongest nerves and the stoutest resistance."

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## Youth Congress Calls on World Youth for Peace

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The following is the peace message adopted unanimously today by the National Assembly of the American Youth Congress:

Message to the youth of the world.

We recall that only eighteen months ago the representatives of the youth of 52 countries met with us here in America in the 2nd World Youth Congress. We dedicated ourselves to work together for world peace and for social justice.

Barbed wire is now strung between the countries of the world—barbed wire to hold back the power of common ideas, common needs and desires. But no barbed wire has the right to sunder our international fellowship, or to alter the great aims which we jointly treasure. Youth is not youth's enemy.

Thus, we look with horror upon the inhumanity of those who by any measures seek to keep youth in the trenches or to drive the rest of us there. Some, under the banner of false moral issues, attempt to present the slaughter of youth as a holy crusade. These are the few who have never scrupled to set aside the needs of humanity in the interests of their own special privilege and profit. They sell the murderous instruments of war; they encourage the spread of war; they urge loans and credits to warping governments so that a million wasted lives may replenish their coffers. They fill our press, they poison the very air with their noxious hysteria.

Once before our country poured materials, money, credits and wasted ideals into a holy crusade; our fathers' generation was decimated. We have learned our lesson. Today the millions of young people of the United States of America are ashamed that there are Americans who coin the tainted money of death. We affirm that young America will not be trapped by them into the war, or into countenancing prolongation of that war.

Heed our message, young people of neutral countries. Let us prevent the spread of this war, let us help our brothers out of the trenches—and let's not help ourselves in.

Young friends and fellow-Americans of the Western Hemisphere. We are proud and grateful that you are prepared to work with us hand-in-hand for our common peace and freedom and security despite the great wrongs done by certain of our countrymen. We pledge to try to be worthy of your faith in the young people of North America and to struggle unceasingly against any attempts at your subjection and domination for the sake of greater profits to be made from your hills and your fields and from the sweat of your brow in this time of war. And to the embattled people of China we wish to express our deep admiration for the way in which you are rebuilding your land and bring a new era of culture and freedom to your people. In this great work be assured of our sympathy and our solidarity.

Yes, today, just as at Vassar College, one and a half years ago, we reach out our hands in friendship and good faith to the youth of the world. We know that the peoples of all lands do not seek war, do not seek profit from war, cannot profit from war. Here and now we solemnly renew our sacred pledge to the youth of the world; we swear that we will not rest until the slaughter of our generation is stopped. The peoples want to live in peace and security. They shall not be denied.

## Boas Aids Defense of Detroit Raid Victims

Wives Stage Sitdown, Win Right to Visit Their Husbands Held After Outrageous Raids by FBI; Urge Bail Loans Be Rushed

(Continued from Page 1)

them to act on this national defense committee.

Meanwhile mass pressure of the people in Detroit has won considerable concessions for Mary "Soc" Paig, 23-year-old girl also arrested and held in solitary confinement for "recruiting for Spain."

"Soc" when seen by her attorney Saturday, told him that she was moved from the cold cell and was allowed to get magazines, fruits and necessities.

A statewide campaign is being made to get the outrageous bail of all the defendants lowered. Espe-

cially that of this militant girl who is still in solitary confinement.

The total bail amounts to \$150,000.

Five defendants are held for \$20,000 and four for \$10,000. Loans which can be returned in 30 days are asked especially by the defense committee. Also hundreds of dollars in single bills, five dollars and ten dollars have come in outright donations. The committee in charge of bail has as its treasurer that well-known Detroit Liberal, the Rev. Owen A. Knox. All loans and outright donations should be sent to Room 1001 Hoffman Building, Detroit.

A statewide campaign is being made to get the outrageous bail of all the defendants lowered. Espe-

## Lepke Partner Names Tiger Chief in Racket

Wm. Solomon of 17th A. D. Got \$1,500 from Gang, Says Rubin

Max Rubin, collector for the Lepke-Gurrah gangsters put the finger on William Solomon, former Alderman and present Tammany leader of the 17th A. D. as the man who got a ten per cent share of the \$15,000 shakedown the mob received in baking strike.

Rubin also gave damaging testimony against Max Silverman, co-defendant of Lepke, that the gangster faintly in the courtroom and would have fallen to the floor if Lepke himself had not caught him.

The witness said he was collector for the mob in the flour racket and that he was instructed by Lepke in 1935 to see Sam Miller of the Gottfried Baking Company in Solomon's office.

Solomon was given \$1,000 of the first payment of the shakedown for the settling of the strike, Rubin said, and was later given an additional \$500. Solomon is not the first Tammany leader to suffer from Rubin's testimony. He also involved Assistant Attorney General Charles A. Schneider, who later resigned.

## French Patrol Wiped Out, Say Germans

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (UP).—A French patrol was practically wiped out when it attempted to surprise a German outpost in the village of Forbach on the Western front, the official German news agency D.N.B. announced today.

The greater part of the patrol was killed, wounded or captured in a clash Feb. 8, the news agency said.

A brief high command communiqué last week told of a clash of patrols in the Forbach sector.

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UP).—French and German artillery was active along the North Bitch sector of the Western Front today and air forces of both sides carried on photographic missions, military dispatches announced.

The entire Western Front was again under a blanket of snow, bringing a lull in patrol activities.

## King George Meets With Halifax on Welles Visit

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UP).—King George VI conferred with British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax today and they were believed to have discussed the forthcoming European visit of U. S. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

## Youth Declares It Won't Be Pulled in War

(Continued from Page 1)

Committees through the country to "keep an eye" on the anti-democratic activities of the Justice Department and on anti-Semitic propaganda as well as to work for passage of the anti-lynch bill.

These were the major immediate steps worked out by the assembly to rally the young people of the nation around the Youth Congress program of jobs, peace and security.

Three of these developments in particular high-lighted the trend of Youth Congress policy: agreement to work out closer relations with the CIO and LNPL, insistence that the youth of America wants no part of the war in Europe, and implied criticism of the Justice Department.

REJECT ROOSEVELT SPEECHES With these moves, the Youth Congress leaders indicated they were not swayed by the speeches of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt to the Citizenship Institute and are moving into collision with an administration that is turning its energies into leading the nation into war.

In view of the powerful speech by John L. Lewis to the Institute criticizing the reactionary domestic policies and the war-mongering foreign policy of the President, acceptance of the offer of the CIO leader for collaboration between youth and labor in the legislative and political fields was considered to have great significance in terms of independent political action.

Although no special resolution was adopted by the assembly on the question of war loans to Finland or to other belligerents, the peace message to the youth of the world made plain the opposition of the Youth Congress to the war and to all steps that lead to war.

Joseph Cadden, secretary of the American Youth Congress, who described the events of the closed sessions of the assembly to newspapermen, declared that all of the important decisions were passed unanimously.

### S. P. STOGES DEFEATED

He said that a brief, and completely unsupported, flurry of opposition broke out only once when Miss Robin Meyers of the Young People's Socialist League attempted to stoke for the small reactionary groups which have been fighting the Youth Congress and began to make a speech demanding that representatives of the Young Communist League be expelled from the assembly.

Cadden declared that Jack McMichael, chairman of the Youth Congress ruled Miss Meyers out of order on the ground that only the next national congress of the AYCO could pass on this issue since it involves the guarantee in the Youth Congress constitution of representation for all organizations of young people.

The AYCO secretary said that not a single other delegate backed Miss Meyers—and that she finally sat down without introducing the resolution which she had in readiness.

Although most of the delegates to the Citizenship Institute have already gone home, several hundred remained to enlist support among Congressmen and Senators from the American Youth Act.

Many of the delegates were in the gallery of the House when Rep. William F. Lamberton Republican of Kansas bitterly assailed the Youth Congress. A few of the young people hissed Lamberton—but were abruptly and sternly silenced by Rep. Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker pro tem.

Lamberton was answered by Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, who declared:

"If Abraham Lincoln were alive today he would not have thrown stones at the young people but would be trying to do something to help them."

The peace message of the Youth Congress strongly assailed those who "under the banner of false moral issues, attempt to present the slaughter of youth as a holy crusade."

The Youth Congress declared that those who take this stand are "the few who have never scrupled to set aside the needs of humanity in the interests of their own special privilege and profit."

Particular stress was placed in the message on the need for cooperation between the young people of the Western Hemisphere.

The message assured the young people of Latin America that the youth of the United States would "struggle unceasingly against any attempt at our subjection and domination for the sake of greater profits."

"Sympathy and solidarity for the people of China in their fight for liberation from the Japanese warlords was also voiced by the Youth Congress."

Cadden told reporters that the peace message will be sent directly to units of the World Youth Congress in 52 countries in every part of the world.

Asked if the World Youth Congress had a committee in Finland, Cadden replied:

"For years, despite the democracy that is supposed to exist in Finland, it is impossible for young people there to send delegates to the sessions of the World Youth Congress."

He declared that he had letters

## 'We Built a True Memorial to Abe Lincoln' Is Proud Cry of Youth Congress Pilgrims



THE YANKS ARE NOT COMING is the central slogan of the Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress as the young people parade in Washington. Other slogans carried by pilgrims said: "We want useful jobs over here, not useless deaths over there." "We want pay-day, not M-Day." Sessions, which opened Friday at the Labor Department Building, ended yesterday.



over there: "We want pay-day, not M-Day." Sessions, which opened Friday at the Labor Department Building, ended yesterday.

—Daily Worker Photos

## Youth Congress in Rallying Call to Nation, 'The Yanks Are Not Coming,' Says 'Lewis Spoke for Us'

By Beth McHenry

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"Oh boy, what would Lincoln say if he could see us now!" a young pilgrim from Maryland remarked today. "Why I think we're building a monument to him in Washington that's the nearest thing to a true memorial ever set up yet."

If Abe Lincoln could see and hear them! These four thousand animated young Americans—the way they talk and listen and think. The Department of Labor building, set-

ting for the sessions of the American Youth Pilgrimage to Washington, has come alive and its walls are listening to history in the making. For young America has stepped up to announce himself in the nation's capital, demanding his heritage—the right to a job, to peace and liberty.

There are all sorts of different kinds of faces, voices and clothes at this Washington gathering of the country's youth. But whether a lad or a girl is from Kentucky or Arizona or Jersey or Brooklyn, the idea he's got is the same as that of his neighbor in the big hall where the sessions are in progress.

### A MASS SMILE FOR LEWIS

When John L. Lewis spoke yesterday afternoon, that vast sea of faces was united in a single grand smile.

"He said it for us," a boy from Ohio whispered, while the audience clapped and cheered and rose enthusiastically to its feet. The boy from Ohio was as long and lanky as Abe Lincoln himself and he had that kind of a face too. He leaned down to have his say, moving his raincoat from one arm to the other.

"The thing is still soaking wet," he remarked of the coat. "You see it was up to the White House this morning, and that was enough to dampen it good." He wagged a long finger and twisted his mouth. "I never thought the President would give us a reception like that. He insulted us."

"That's the only way I can think of it, and the rest feel like that too. It was like sending a kid upstairs to bed for speaking out because he was hungry."

Everywhere, throughout the hall and the big corridors there was a similar response. Lewis said it for them, answering the patronizing, cruel remarks of the President on the White House balcony Saturday noon.

A girl from an Oklahoma "Y" stood against one of the pillars and squinted her eyes against the lights and smiled.

"I was just thinking," she said, "about myself a year and a half ago and all the things I never

knew about. You know, I never used to think about a job being a right." She turned on a big bright smile. "You know, I don't think I even used to understand what the word democracy really meant at all. It was just a phrase. I figured, along with the other young people in my community, that if you got through school you were lucky, and if you got a job afterwards, you were luckier. Imagine turning your life over to luck—why that's like turning the whole country over to luck!"

A male delegate standing nearby smiled.

"Looks to me like that's just about what we've been doing," he said, "letting our country operate on luck and luck is a big faker. But we'll change that, now that we're on the scene!"

The confidence of these four thousand young people from hundreds of communities, schools, and "types of unemployment" spreads warmth and hope in the future. They're so undaunted, so alert and determined and intelligent.

### 'YANKS NOT COMING'

Throughout the hall you see "Yanks Are Not Coming" pins on almost all the lapels. The slogan has been taken up and these are the youngsters to make it spread like wildfire through the land.

Difficulties are things these kids laugh aside. You should have seen them pouring into Washington—in all manner of vehicle, bus, train and car, arriving at all hours, wet and cold, but laughing. A good many arrived Friday night for the opening session, but throughout Friday night and Saturday morning they were still descending upon the Department of Labor building to register. At six o'clock Saturday morning, the tired girls who were receiving the delegates and directing them were still smiling.

Washington has a full house of a kind never seen before. Sight-seeing, the delegates look with pride and confidence at their buildings and monuments, THEIR capital. Even President Roosevelt

### JIM CROW TAKES A BEATING

A grand aspect of the Youth Institute is the splendid showing of Negro delegates. And while Washington, the nation's capital, may still be the most Jim-crow town north of the Mason and Dixon line, you wouldn't know it in the vicinity of the Department of Labor. The kids say the Congress gave Jim Crow a nervous breakdown and sent him down to convalesce with Martin Dies!

When John L. Lewis in his speech to the Youth delegates challenged the "spanking brand-new Supreme Court" and the "Civil Liberties Department of the Department of Justice" to tackle the problem of the right to vote in eight Southern states, a delegate from the South applauded loudest of all. As one youngster put it—"we got no right to education, no right to a job, no right to eat, and NO RIGHT TO VOTE, and it's time America did something about it."

After the Grapes of Wrath had been shown Saturday night, the young delegates lingered in the mist on the steps of the Department of Labor to talk about it. One suggested making "Tom Joad" an honorary delegate.

"Tom Joad and Mr. Lincoln," he said, then he panted. "But come to think of it," he added, "Tom Joad and Abe Lincoln, aren't they the same thing, aren't they? Why they're here, they're us!"

## Wholesale Fish Strikers Settle

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—A strike of 100 inside workers at Philadelphia's wholesale fish markets was settled today after threatening to disrupt supplies to upstate cities and others in nearby states. The employees voted to return to work tomorrow when employers agreed to give them a full year's work instead of laying them off during the summer.

## SEC Head Says Insurance Co's 'Mortgage' U. S.

Gigantic Funds Hold Grip on Nation's Business and Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—Leon Henderson, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, told the Monopoly Committee today that an SEC study showed the life insurance companies hold a first mortgage on the country's business.

He made that statement at the outset of renewed committee hearings on the operations of insurance companies.

"The magnitude of these investments (of life insurance companies) justifies the statement so well phrased in a recent editorial of the Wall Street Journal to the effect that it would be hardly an exaggeration to say that the assets of the life insurance companies as a whole represent a first mortgage on the country's business and industry," Henderson said.

The study, Henderson explained, includes life insurance only—not fire, casualty or other forms of insurance—and is concerned chiefly with the 26 largest insurance companies.

He said that life insurance companies seem to be drifting from their original object of writing life insurance to handling investments. This is reflected, he said, in the sharp rise recently in sale of annuities.

The Monopoly Committee is seeking facts showing the influence of such large, concentrated holdings of assets and whether such concentration is robbing business enterprise of funds for normal ventures.

## Italy, Turkey Set To Sign Trade Pact

ROME, Feb. 12 (UP).—The Italian-Turkish trade pact is expected to be signed shortly, the press ministry announced today in denying reports that the agreement already had been signed.

Meantime, an official communiqué said that commercial negotiations were going on and that Italian and Turkish representatives had almost completed a pact embodying commercial exchanges for the current year.

## 'BRITISH PEOPLE WOULD NOT STAND FOR WAR ON U.S.S.R.'—LLOYD GEORGE

Admits Active Preparations of Allies for 'Intervention'

David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister during the imperialist war of 1914-1918, reports that "prominent and forceful members of the British government," as well as "a considerable movement in France," are seeking "much more decisive and momentous steps" toward a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union.

In a dispatch yesterday to the United Feature Syndicate, Lloyd George bewailed the "wild and irresponsible talk" of an anti-Soviet war which, he feared, would be a "catastrophe" for the British and French empires. He warned the British rulers that "the people of this country would not, in my opinion, countenance a repetition of the disastrous experiment [anti-Soviet intervention] of 1919."

SPEAKS OF INTERVENTION The pressure on governments to display a more active and helpful sympathy with the (White-Guard) Finns is by no means confined to Scandinavia," Lloyd George declared.

"The Supreme War Council of the Allies," he declared, "seemed to have decided to increase and quick-

en further deliveries [to the White-Guard Finns]. But there is a growing desire in highly influential quarters to take much more decisive and momentous steps toward intervention."

"If those who adopt this view—and their influence is by no means to be underrated—succeed in their aims and plans, the whole course of the war would be changed. There can be no doubt there are powerful classes both in France and in Britain which would be much more interested in a war against Bolshevik Russia than in a war against Nazi Germany."

"There is deep down in the ruling classes of every country a hatred and dread of the Communist regime in Russia. It is regarded as a constant menace to the existing social order."

### CITES DALADIER'S BAN ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Lloyd George emphasized that in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons on Thursday, "the passage that evoked the warmest applause was the one in which he

bitterly attacked Russian operations in Finland."

"The French Government," Lloyd George continued, "is engaged in implacable warfare against Communism at home. They are applying Nazi methods to its extinction. They have suppressed the Communist Party. . . . They have excluded freely elected Communist Deputies from Chamber and Senate."

"There is a suspicion that there is a considerable movement in France for an attack on Germany through Russia. That policy is certainly being freely discussed both inside and outside ministerial circles. Britain is not free from that sort of wild and irresponsible talk. There is a suspicion that prominent and forceful members of the British Government would not regard such a project with disfavor."

"British opinion would be hopelessly divided if a policy were adopted which would add a war against Russia to the sufficiently formidable task of beating Germany, to which we are already committed. [This is a roundabout admission of the extent of British working class opposition to the

drive for an anti-Soviet campaign.] "The British public does not forget that there was an attempt made in 1919 to destroy Bolshevism by force of arms. It was a dismal failure despite the fact that the Bolsheviks at that time possessed only an ill-organized and very badly equipped army. Their army today may not be perfect, but it is incomparably larger and better equipped than it was in 1919."

Lloyd George concluded: "The people of this country would not, in my opinion, countenance a repetition of the disastrous experiment of 1919 at a time when war against Nazism alone is absorbing all our strength. But the intrigue has to be carefully watched, otherwise the Western democracies will be plunged without adequate thought or consultation in the worst and most irreparable of all their blunders."

"The rash and headlong guarantees to Poland and Rumania were bad and mad enough, but a war against Russia would be a catastrophe. It would extend hostilities to Asia, where Britain and France have vast interests, and the end would be incalculable."



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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940

### Labor Challenges The President

The youth of America has become a powerful factor in the political life of the country. They have refused to submit meekly to their plight and have insistently demanded an immediate solution to the problems of unemployment, insecurity and lack of opportunity.

This is why the American Youth Congress Pilgrimage to Washington became an arena where clashed the main forces which are now in conflict throughout the entire country. The Pilgrimage and the speeches there dramatized under a powerful spotlight the two chief attitudes existing in the country today with regard to the problems not only of the youth but of the people as a whole.

On the one hand, there is the attitude represented by John D. M. Hamilton, of the Republican Party, who attempted to insult the youth by refusing to address them, and by President Roosevelt, who addressed the youth in order to insult them.

On the other hand, there is the position which the American people feel deep in their hearts and which found expression at the Pilgrimage particularly through John L. Lewis who, conscious that the masses stood behind him, rose to new heights of leadership.

More than any other group in the country, the youth symbolizes the plight of labor and the common people. Who suffers more from insecurity than the young people whose poverty in many cases prevents them from even embarking on normal life? Who understands the meaning of the war danger better than the youth, for whom American involvement in war means a grave in Flanders Field?

Security, peace, civil rights—these were the problems raised at the Youth Pilgrimage. What was the answer of President Roosevelt to these questions whose solution deeply concern every American whether young or old?

Their fear of war, the President told the youth, was based on "ignorance." They were too inexperienced and stupid even to consider such questions and had better leave them in the hands of the all-wise and all-good President who at that very moment was "nailing war against the Soviet Union."

As for the question of security, the President blithely informed them that they should be satisfied because their outlook is "not much worse" than it was for young people thirty years ago!

These were the replies of the President of the United States.

For an answer to their questions, therefore, the youth had to look to a spokesman of labor and the common people. Lewis did not fail them. On the contrary, his extemporaneous address symbolized the highest point yet reached in the growing maturity of the American working class. His speech reflected a greater consciousness than ever by labor of its role in the affairs of the nation, in the struggle for peace and in the solution of the problems besieging every section of the common people.

On peace: Lewis squarely opposed any American youth being sent to war "to suit the politics and requirements of the imperialistic world governments or the despairing situation that affects world politics." He declared further that the resolutions of the United Mine Workers and the New York Youth Congress against loans to Mannerheim represent the "conscious and sub-conscious fears" of the people that "some way the politicians and statesmen of this country and the warring world will drag our country into their war." Finally, he struck out at the attempt to wear down American neutrality through the "widespread propaganda" going on in this country "to inspire Americans with a sense of greater obligation to the Allied side in the European war."

On civil liberties: Lewis demanded that civil liberties be accorded "every citizen born under this flag, regardless of his color or his creed or his geographical location." He launched what was evidently an attack on the recent activities of the Department of Justice when he voiced his opposition to "building up in America of a great coercive spy system, either in private industry or on the part of the government." Taking the offensive on the question of civil liberties, he spoke up for the disfranchised Negroes and poor whites in the South and demanded that the Department of Justice "strike down those damnable provisions inflicted upon the

citizenship of those Southern States in the iniquitous poll taxes."

On jobs and security: Lewis called for support for the CIO Legislative Program for unemployment compensation, social security, public health and housing, and demanded decisive measures by the government to guarantee the 10,000,000 unemployed their "right of participation in the increased productive efficiency of our production machine."

Finally, as a step toward realizing this program of peace, jobs, and civil rights, Lewis came forward as the champion of labor unity, proposing a simple, effective program which cut straight to the heart of the problem and which will unquestionably meet with the endorsement of all workers, especially the rank and file of the A.F.L.

Lewis opened up new and broad horizons to a people perplexed with grave problems and suffering from the disillusionment that has come with the abandonment of the New Deal by many leading forces, including the President himself.

For here was a powerful voice—the voice of Labor—fearlessly challenging the President of the United States and bringing forward a real people's program as against the war and hunger policy of the Chief Executive.

Here was the chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, identified with neither of the two major parties, reminding the youth that the "Republican Party says it doesn't want to associate with you and the Democratic Party through its titular spokesman says they doubt you know what you are thinking about," and calling for a mighty coalition of American labor and American youth for joint struggle in their common interests.

Here was a spokesman of the people challenging the President's right to silence the youth and labor on "the Finnish question or the Russian question or the European question or the peace question or on any other question." In fact, the President's attempt to impose a gag only resulted in the problems of peace, jobs and civil rights being pushed forward more sharply, insistently and powerfully than ever before.

When labor speaks the whole country listens. When labor moves forward, it draws to its side allies from among the other sections of the common people, thereby gaining new strength for the next advance. Attacked by the Republican Party and betrayed by the Democratic Party, labor's immediate objective should be the formation of a new people's party, through which to wage the battle for peace and jobs. The speed with which labor's consciousness of its role as leader of the American people is developing, is proof that the goal of a new party can be set forth and attained in time for victory in November.

### The Voice of Irish-Americans Can Blast Britain's Lie

Police in British uniforms clubbed a Belfast crowd of Irish Republicans and the British Government has seen to it that public meetings to discuss the recent execution of two Irishmen shall not be permitted.

Belfast is Northern Ireland. This is the Ireland which British imperialist brutality keeps separated from the rest of the Irish nation. The wanton execution of the two IRA men last week has kindled to a new height the demand for the unification of Ireland, the North and the South.

Ireland's "crime" is that its people, enslaved for centuries and bled white by British rapacity, refuses today to be dragged into Chamberlain's war. Ireland's sons know only too well the shameful fraud of Britain's "democracy." They know that when Chamberlain's heart "bleeds" for Mannerheim in Finland, he is merely cloaking some sinister conspiracy similar to the suppression of Irish freedom.

The Irish in America, are beginning to contribute to debunking the efforts to "sell" this imperialist war to the U. S. Perhaps more intimately than any group in this country, they have tasted the bitter brew of British imperialist "democracy" and "civilization."

It was 75 years ago that Karl Marx foresaw that the Irish people whom British tyranny was driving to America would some day rise up and confront her as an accuser from across the seas. This prophecy has been borne out.

During the last war, it was the nationwide enthusiasm of the Irish-Americans which gave enormous support to the Sinn Fein movement against Britain in 1916. British imperialism feared this movement of the Irish people in America. So did Woodrow Wilson.

The present mass hate of the Chamberlain hangmen is echoed by Irish-Americans who have no love for the ancient British tyranny. The Irish community in the U. S. can speak out with eloquence and force against those who would drag America's youth into Chamberlain's war trap. America's youth do not want to become the allies of the Black and Tans.

In Boston, the Irish have raised their voices against this brutal imperialism which poses as the defender of "civilization." It is an example, it seems to us, that New York City, Chicago, and all other cities will not be slow in following

## Text of Black's Opinion Reversing Florida Death Sentence Against Four Negroes

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following is the complete text of the decision of Justice Hugo L. Black reversing the Florida conviction of four Negroes for murder based on "confessions" wrung through third degree torture methods:

The grave question presented by the petition for certiorari, granted in form a pauperis, is whether proceedings in which confessions were utilized, and which culminated in sentences of death upon four young Negro men in the State of Florida, failed to afford the safeguard of that due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

First, the State of Florida challenges our jurisdiction to look behind the judgments below claiming that the issues of fact upon which petitioners base their claim that due process was denied them have been finally determined because passed upon by a jury. However, use by a state of an improperly obtained confession may constitute a denial of due process of law as guaranteed in the 14th Amendment. Since petitioners have reasonably asserted the right under the Federal Constitution to have their guilt or innocence of a capital crime determined without reliance upon confessions obtained by means proscribed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, we must determine independently whether petitioners' confessions were so obtained, by review of the facts upon which that issue necessarily turns.

Second, The record shows: "About nine o'clock on the night of Saturday, May 13, 1933, Robert Darcy, an elderly white man, was robbed and murdered in Pompano, Florida, a small town in Broward County, about twelve miles from Fort Lauderdale, the county seat. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Florida affirming petitioners' conviction for this crime stated that 'it was one of these crimes that induced an enraged community . . . And as the dissenting judge pointed out, 'the murder and robbery of the elderly Mr. Darcy . . . was a most dastardly and atrocious crime. It naturally aroused great and well deserved indignation.'"

Between 9:30 and 10 o'clock after the murder, petitioner Charles Davis was arrested and within the next 24 hours from 25 to 40 Negroes living in the community, including petitioners Williamson, Chambers and Woodward, were arrested without warrants and confined in the Broward County jail, at Fort Lauderdale. On the night of the crime, attempts to trail the murderers by bloodhounds brought J. T. Williams, a convict guard, into the proceedings. From then until confessions were obtained and petitioners were sentenced, he took a prominent part. About 11 P.M. on the following Monday, May 15, the sheriff and Williams took several of the imprisoned Negroes, including Williamson and Chambers, to the Dade County jail at Miami. The sheriff testified that they were taken there because he felt a possibility of mob violence and "wanted to give protection to every prisoner . . . in jail." Evidence of petitioners was that on the way to Miami a motorcycle patrolman drew up on the car in which the men were riding and the sheriff "told the cop that he had some Negroes that he . . . taking down to Miami to escape a mob." This statement was not denied by the sheriff in his testimony and Williams did not testify at all. Williams apparently has now disappeared. Upon order of Williams, Petitioner Williamson was kept in the death cell of the Dade County jail. The prisoners thus spirited to Miami were returned to the Fort Lauderdale jail the next day, Tuesday.

It is clear from the evidence of both the state and petitioners that from Sunday, May 14, to Saturday, May 20, the 30 to 40 Negro suspects were subjected to questioning and cross-questioning (with the exception that several of the suspects were in Dade County jail over one night) from the afternoon of Saturday, May 20, until sunrise of the 21st, petitioners and possibly one or two others underwent persistent and repeated questioning. The Supreme Court of Florida said the questioning "was in progress several days and all night before the confessions were secured," and referred to the last night as an "all-night vigil," the sheriff who supervised the procedure of

G-men vigorously tracked down and did so much to destroy. They could be no less when such precautions were taken, either for safety or to produce an effective warning to all bandits, by the federal men.

"But that was not the case. These were the men arrested on the ground that they violated a federal law by recruiting American citizens, on American soil, for service in Spain's civil war. Some of their records show political activity that most Americans do not like, but none of them, so far as we know, shows any dangerous criminality or association with dangerous criminals.

"The tactics of the Hoover men in this instance are to be outright condemned. . . . An impression created (one that we should not like to see grow) for the federal bureau of investigation's work has been too valuable) is that of a 'gestapo' that can haul citizens off to prison and court in ignominy, imposing any kind of conditions the captors wish without accountability. It would be unfortunate if G-men came to be looked upon in that light.

"Dangerous men, likely to become violent any moment, surely—Dillingers and Baby-Face Nelsons and all the ilk that J. Edgar Hoover's

continued interrogation testified that he questioned the prisoners "in the day time all the week," but did not question them during any night before the all-night vigil of Saturday, May 20, because after having "questioned them all day . . . (he) was tired." Other evidence of the state was "that the officers of Broward County were in that jail almost continually during the whole week questioning the boys, and other boys, in connection with this" case.

This process of repeated questioning took place in the jailer's quarters on the fourth floor of the jail. During the week following their arrests and until their confessions were finally acceptable to the State Attorney in the early dawn of Sunday, May 21st, petitioners and their fellow prisoners were led one at a time from their cells to the questioning room, quizzed, and returned to their cells, to await another turn. So far as appears, the prisoners at no time during the week were permitted to see or confer with counsel or a single friend or relative. When carried singly from his cell and subjected to questioning, each found himself a single prisoner surrounded in a fourth floor jail room by four to ten men, the county sheriff, his deputies, a convict guard, and other white officers and citizens of the community.

The testimony is in conflict as to whether all four petitioners were continually threatened and physically mistreated until they finally, in hopeless desperation and fear of their lives, agreed to confess on Sunday morning just after daylight. Be that as it may, it is certain that by Saturday, May 20th, five days of continued questioning had elicited no confession. Admittedly, a concentration of effort—directed against a small number of prisoners including petitioners—on the part of the questioners, principally the sheriff and Williams, the convict guard, began about 3:30 that Saturday afternoon. From that hour on, with only short intervals, for food and rest for the questioners—"they all stayed up all night. They bring one of them at a time backwards and forwards, until they confessed." And Williams was present participating that night, during the whole of which the jail cook served coffee and sandwiches to the men who "grilled" the prisoners.

#### WANTED MORE

Sometime in the early hours of Sunday, the 20th, probably about 2:30 A.M., Woodward apparently "broke"—as one of the state's witnesses put it—after a fifteen or twenty minute period of questioning by Williams, the sheriff and the constable "one right after the other." The state's attorney was awakened at his home, and called to the jail. He came, but was dissatisfied with the confession of Woodward which he took down in writing at that time and said something like "tear this paper up, that isn't what I want. When you get something worthwhile call me." This same state's attorney conducted the state's case in the Circuit Court below and also made himself a witness, but did not testify as to why Woodward's first alleged confession was unsatisfactory to him. The sheriff did, however:

"A. No, it wasn't false, part of it was true and part of it wasn't; Mr. Maire (the state's attorney) said there wasn't enough. It wasn't clear enough."

"Q. Was that voluntarily made at that time?"

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. It was voluntarily made that time?"

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. You did not consider it sufficient?"

"A. Mr. Maire."

"Q. Mr. Maire told you that it wasn't sufficient, so you keep on questioning him until the time you got him to make a free and voluntary confession of other matters that he hadn't included in the first?"

"A. No, sir, we questioned him there and we caught him in lies."

"Q. Caught all of them telling lies?"

"A. Caught every one of them lying to us that night. Yes, sir."

"Q. Did you tell them they were lying?"

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Just how would you tell them that?"

"A. Just like I am talking to you."

"Q. You said 'Jack, you told me a lie'?"

"A. Yes, sir."

After one week's constant denial of all guilt, petitioners "broke."

Just before sunrise, the state officials got something "worth while," from petitioners which the state's attorney would "want" again he was called. He came. In the presence of those who had carried on and witnessed the all night questioning, he caused his questions and petitioners' answers to be stenographically reported. These are the confessions utilized by the state to obtain the judgments upon which petitioners were sentenced to death. No formal charges had been brought before the confessions. Two days thereafter, petitioners were indicted, were arraigned and Williamson and Woodward pleaded guilty. Chambers and Davis pleaded not guilty. Later the sheriff, accompanied by Williams, informed an attorney who presumably had been appointed to defend Davis that Davis wanted his plea of not guilty withdrawn. This

was done, and Davis then pleaded guilty. When Chambers was tried, his conviction rested upon his confession and testimony of the other three confessor. The convict guard and the sheriff "were in the court room sitting down in a seat." And from arrest until sentenced to death, petitioners were never—either in jail or in court—wholly removed from the constant observation, influence, custody and control of those whose persistent pressure brought about the sunrise confessions.

Third, The scope and operation of the Fourteenth Amendment have been fruitful sources of controversy in our constitutional history. However, in view of its historical setting and the wrongs which called it into being, the due process provision of the Fourteenth Amendment—just as that in the Fifth—has led few to doubt that it was intended to guarantee procedural standards adequate and appropriate, then and there after to protect, at all times, people charged with or suspected of crime by those holding positions of power and authority. Tyrannical governments had immemorably utilized dictatorial criminal procedure and punishment to make scapegoats of the weak, or of helpless political, religious, or racial minorities and those who differed, who would not conform and who resisted tyranny. The instruments of such government were in the main, two. Conduct, innocent when engaged in, was subsequently made by flat criminality punishable without legislation. And a liberty loving people won the principle that criminal punishments could not be inflicted save for that which proper legislative action had already by "the law of the land," forbidden when done. But even more was needed. From the popular hatred and abhorrence of illegal confinement, torture and extortion of confessions of violations of the "law of the land" evolved the fundamental idea that no man's life, liberty or property be forfeited as criminal punishment for violation of that law until there had been a charge fairly made and fairly tried in a public tribunal free of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power. Thus, as assurance against ancient evils, our country, in order to preserve "the blessings of liberty," wrote into its basic law the requirement, among others, that the forfeiture of the lives, liberties or property of people accused of crime can only follow if procedural safeguards of due process have been obeyed.

#### PROGRESS THWARTED

The determination to preserve an accused's right to procedural due process sprang in large part from knowledge of the historical truth that the rights and liberties of people accused of crime could not be safely entrusted to secret inquisitorial processes. The testimony of centuries, in governments of varying kinds over populations of different races and beliefs, stood as proof that physical and mental torture and coercion had brought about the tragically unjust sacrifices of some who were the noblest and most useful of their generations. The rack, the thumbscrew, the wheel, solitary confinement, protracted questioning and cross-questioning, and other ingenious forms of entrapment of the helpless or unpopular had left their wake of mutilated bodies and shattered minds along the way to the cross, the guillotine, the stake and the hangman's noose. And they who have suffered most from secret and dictatorial proceedings have almost always been the poor, the ignorant and the numerically weak, the friendless, and the powerless.

This requirement—of conforming to fundamental standards of procedure in criminal trials—was made operative against the states by the Fourteenth Amendment. Where one of several accused had slipped into the trial court as a result of admitted physical mistreatment inflicted to obtain confessions upon which a jury had returned a verdict of guilty of murder, this court recently declared (Brown vs. Mississippi) that "it would be difficult to conceive of methods more revolting to the sense of justice than those taken to procure the confessions of these petitioners, and the use of the confessions thus obtained as the basis for conviction and sentence was a clear denial of due process."

#### WITHOUT FRIENDS

Here, the record develops a sharp conflict upon the issue of physical violence and mistreatment, but shows, without conflict, the dragnet methods of arrest on suspicion without warrant, and the protracted questioning and cross-questioning of these ignorant young colored tenant farmers by state officers and other white citizens, in a fourth floor jail room, where as prisoners they were without friends, advisers or counselors, and under circumstances calculated to break the strongest nerves and the stoutest resistance. Just as our decision in Brown vs. Mississippi was based upon the fact that the confessions were the result of compulsion, so in the present case, the admitted practices were such as to justify the statement that "the undisputed facts showed that compulsion was applied."

For five days petitioners were subjected to interrogations culminating in Saturday's (May 20th) all night examination. Over a period of five days they steadily refused to confess and disclaimed any guilt. The very circumstances surrounding their confinement and their questioning without any formal charges having been brought, were such as to fill petitioners with terror and frightful misgivings. Some were practically strangers in the community; three were arrested in a one-room farm tenant house which was their home; the haunting fear of mob violence was around them in an atmosphere charged with excitement and public indignation. From virtually the moment of their arrest until their eventual confessions, they never knew just when anyone would be called back to the fourth floor room, and there, surrounded by his accusers and others, interrogated by men who held their very lives—so far as these ignorant petitioners could know—in the balance. The rejection of petitioner Woodward's first "confession," given in the early hours of Sunday morning, because it was found wanting, demonstrates the relentless tenacity which "broke" petitioners' will and rendered them helpless to resist their accusers further. To permit human lives to be forfeited upon confessions thus obtained would make of the constitutional requirement of due process of law a meaningless symbol.

We are not impressed by the argument that law enforcement methods such as those under review are necessary to uphold our laws. The Constitution proscribes such lawless means irrespective of the end. And this argument flouts the basic principle that all people must stand on an equality before the bar of justice in every American court. Today, as in ages past, we are not without tragic proof that the exalted power of some governments to punish manufactured crime dictatorially is the handmaid of tyranny. Under our constitutional system, courts stand against any winds that blow as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement. Due process of law, preserved for all by our Constitution, commands that no such practice as that disclosed by this record shall send any accused to his death. No higher duty, no more solemn responsibility rests upon this court, than that of translating into living law and maintaining this constitutional shield deliberately planned and inscribed for the benefit of every human being subject to our Constitution—of whatever race, creed or persuasion.

The Supreme Court of Florida was in error and its judgment is reversed.

## Milwaukee Paper Brands Detroit Raids Attempt to Incite War Hysteria in U. S.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Under the title "Chief Hoover's Chains" the conservative Milwaukee Journal expressed sharp denunciation of the Detroit FBI arrests of nine persons for allegedly helping recruit men for the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. Though not expressing itself on the guilt or innocence of those seized, the editorial is sharp in assailing the methods of the arrest and treatment of the prisoners.

The editorial particularly expressed its revulsion to J. Edgar Hoover's campaign by referring to his method of parading the prisoners chained to each other, and asks, "Is it that Chief Hoover and his men want to create a war-time hysteria in this country?"

The editorial follows in full: "A picture which The Journal published Thursday showed a group of federal prisoners at Detroit bound together with a chain. The chain ran from the handcuff that was around one man's left wrist to the handcuff of the next and the next, so that the effect, as the large group passed before the camera, was that of a chain gang being led away."

"Dangerous men, likely to become violent any moment, surely—Dillingers and Baby-Face Nelsons and all the ilk that J. Edgar Hoover's

G-men vigorously tracked down and did so much to destroy. They could be no less when such precautions were taken, either for safety or to produce an effective warning to all bandits, by the federal men."

"But that was not the case. These were the men arrested on the ground that they violated a federal law by recruiting American citizens, on American soil, for service in Spain's civil war. Some of their records show political activity that most Americans do not like, but none of them, so far as we know, shows any dangerous criminality or association with dangerous criminals."

"The tactics of the Hoover men in this instance are to be outright condemned. . . . An impression created (one that we should not like to see grow) for the federal bureau of investigation's work has been too valuable) is that of a 'gestapo' that can haul citizens off to prison and court in ignominy, imposing any kind of conditions the captors wish without accountability. It would be unfortunate if G-men came to be looked upon in that light."

"A Milwaukee doctor, arrested for an alleged offense in Detroit in connection with this group, complains of unusual treatment. It is

said his door was forced at 4 o'clock in the morning and that he was immediately handcuffed as though he were a dangerous man. We see no necessity for such 4 a. m. melodrama, if the arrest took place in this manner. Why arrest a man at 4 a. m. who can be found any time during the day? And why handcuff him when his record, or the offense charged, for that matter, contains no intimation of a violent element?

"Is it that Chief Hoover and his men want to create a wartime hysteria in this country? Or is it just a tendency to dramatize all arrests, as the Italian government once dramatized an affair when it built an iron cage in court to contain men on trial for being Sicilian 'blackhanders'?" Such things may, and do, get by in Europe, but they are sure to create a painful impression in this country."

"All this is quite aside from the guilt or innocence of these men. When the government obtained information that they had violated the law, there was a proper duty to arrest them. And to bring them to trial in a dignified, not in a radio 'gang buster' manner. We raise these points for the good of Mr. Hoover and his department as much as for anyone else."



## A Footnote to Tribute Paid Tom Paine, Rebel

By David Lurie

THE glowing and deserved tribute to the memory of Tom Paine by Harrison George in this space some days ago mentioned the "Committees of Tarring and Feathering" which Paine's followers set up.

Actually, the "Committee of Tarring and Feathering" was a nom de plume used by the Sons of Liberty when they sent letters to Tories. Many of the activities of the Sons have a familiar note these days: if someone was arrested for refusing to pay one of the onerous taxes, the Sons often rescued him before the red coats could get the protesting patriot to the lock-up; if someone needed protection as he stood at a street corner to read "Common Sense" to the crowd gathered there, the Sons of Liberty were on hand; if someone was giving aid and comfort to the British by refusing to support the boycott agreed upon at the First Continental Congress, the Sons of Liberty posted his place with leaflets labelling the culprit a betrayer of American liberties. Did the red coats swagger by day? The Sons "serenaded" the garrison by night with hoots and catcalls and patriotic songs and just plain, ordinary picketing.

The incident Harrison George referred to is worth recounting in some detail. Paine's "Common Sense" had appeared and was beginning its career as one of the most important pieces of literature in American history. It was written in forceful and plain language and was the first pamphlet to appear which was not couched in the legalistic language of lawyers who were trying to prove the legality of the revolutionary movement.

As a matter of fact, the lawyers were quite right. While the Continental Congress and the Committees of Correspondence had no charter from the king, they nevertheless were based on the consent of the people and derived their legitimacy from that consent. More than a hundred years earlier, Roger Williams had written: "... the Sovereign, original, and foundation of civil power lies in the People ... A people may establish what form of Government seems to them most meet for their civil condition. It is evident that such Governments as are by them erected and established, have no more power, nor for no longer time, than the civil power of people consenting and agreeing shall bequeath them with. This is clear not only in Reason, but in the experience of all commonwealths, where the people are not deprived of their natural freedom by the power of Tyrants."

And in 1775 the Continental Congress in audaciously declaring the hated Intolerable Acts null and void stated that the colonists were loyal subjects and accept the prerogative of the king, except where the king's decrees conflicted with the needs of the people. A year later, the Declaration of Independence was to declare that the king could never act in the interest of Americans.

Paine, himself, had no need for legalistic language or arguments. "Common Sense" was meant to appeal to all, in field or shop, in countinghouse or home. It presented a multitude of common-sense arguments in favor of independence. Typical is the following: "We are already greater than the king wishes us to be, and will he not hereafter endeavor to make us less? To bring the matter to one point: Is the power who is jealous of our prosperity, a proper power to govern us? Whoever says No to this question is an Independent, for independence means no more than this, whether we shall make our own laws, or whether the king, the greatest enemy this continent hath, or can have, shall tell us there shall be no laws but such as I like."

This was the forcefulness of conviction. It was the convincing language of one whose side was truth and the future. After the British, in their attempt to maintain the king's laws, and seven months before the Declaration of Independence, had burned the towns of Falmouth and Norfolk, Washington wrote: "A few more of such flaming arguments as were exhibited at Falmouth and Norfolk added to the sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphlet 'Common Sense' will not leave numbers at a loss to decide upon the propriety of separation."

The Tories, of course, attempted to destroy some of the effectiveness of Paine's pamphlet. In New York, a printer, Samuel Loudon, advertised a "Reply to Common Sense." One night, before Loudon's attack on Paine had appeared, the Sons of Liberty seized the entire impression and the manuscript and burned the lot in a public bonfire. Every printer in town was then sent a letter which the Sons signed: "The Committee of Tarring and Feathering." The note promised "death and destruction, ruin and perdition" to anyone who printed or should "suffer to be printed anything against the rights and liberties of America or in favor of our inveterate foes, the King, Ministry and Parliament of Great Britain."

One more word about Tom Paine. Civil Service workers may be interested in knowing that he was once a "civil servant" in England, and was fired twice. The first time was when he was discovered to be putting tax stamps on the French wines brought in by the poor fisher folk of Cornwall without collecting the duty. He got the job as excise man back however. Some time later he marched into the Home Office with a committee of two in back of him. He presented their demand for a wage increase. That time he was fired and it stuck. It was in 1774 and that year he came to America on Benjamin Franklin's advice.

## American Ballad Singers On WNYC at 6 P.M.

Elie Sigelmeister and the American Ballad Singers in "Three Centuries of American Music" in connection with Music Festival arranged by Station WNYC at 6 P.M.

**SHORTWAVE BAND**  
Radio Canada, Moscow, 7:00 P.M. 6.30.  
8.00, 12.00, 13.00 Mc.  
**BROADCAST BAND DAILY PROGRAMS**  
**MORNING**  
7:00-WNYC-Sunrise Symphony  
7:00-WNYC-Phil Suck's Almanac  
7:00-WNYC-News  
7:15-WNYC-P. News  
7:30-WNYC-Breakfast Symphony  
7:45-WNYC-Morning News Report  
7:55-WNYC-P. News  
8:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News  
8:00-WNYC-Monitor Views the News  
8:00-WNYC-A. P. News  
8:15-WNYC-News State Em-  
ployment Service  
8:25-WNYC-Consumers' Club  
8:30-WNYC-P. News  
8:45-WNYC-Woman's Page of the Air  
8:55-WNYC-Around New York with Hal Halpern  
9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour, Tchaikovsky Centennial Series  
9:00-WNYC-News  
9:15-WNYC-Woman of Tomorrow  
9:30-WNYC-Composers' Hour  
9:45-WNYC-News About Women  
9:55-WNYC-American School of the Air, American Folk Music  
10:00-WNYC-Breakfast Club  
10:00-WNYC-News of Women  
10:15-WNYC-P. News  
10:30-WNYC-Travel Hour WNYC-News  
10:45-WNYC-Artist Recital  
10:55-WNYC-Folly the Shopper  
11:00-WNYC-News; Latest Food Prices  
11:15-WNYC-Program for Women  
11:30-WNYC-American Music Festival, Songs the People Sing, Music of Victor Herbert  
11:45-WNYC-"You and Your Health"  
**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WNYC-P. News  
12:15-WNYC-Midday Symphony  
12:30-WNYC-David Love, News of Stage and Screen  
12:45-WNYC-P. News  
1:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News  
1:15-WNYC-Microphone in the Sky  
1:30-WNYC-National Farm-Home Hour  
1:45-WNYC-News  
2:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News  
2:15-WNYC-News  
2:30-WNYC-Golden Gate Quartet  
2:45-WNYC-"Little Red School House"  
2:55-WNYC-News  
3:00-WNYC-Vic and Bada WNYC-News  
3:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News

**WJZ-Club Malines**  
WNYC-Your Strings at 4:00  
4:15-WJZ-Music of the Moment  
4:30-WJZ-Hour of Men and Books  
4:45-WJZ-Hour of Symphonic Music  
5:00-WJZ-New School of Music  
5:15-WJZ-Sunrise News of the Moment  
5:30-WJZ-Trans-Radio News  
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# If Yanks Lose Key Man They're Sunk, Says Dykes—Then Names 9 of 'em—With the Champions

Dickey, DiMag, Gordon, Crosetti, Ruffing, Donald and So On Are Each Cited By Chisox Manager as the Guy

By Henry McLemore

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (UP).—In talking to any American League manager other than Joe McCarthy I always try to keep from mentioning the New York Yankees. It is the same sort of politeness that prevents one from talking about Thanksgiving to a turkey, the 1936 electoral vote to Landon, or Chevrolet to Henry Ford.

So the other day when I ran across Jimmy Dykes, manager of the Chicago White Sox, I steered the conversation away from the Yankees as long as I could. We discussed salmon fishing in the upper Rogue River, Barrymore's chances of a permanent reconciliation with Elaine, the present whereabouts of Grover Whalen, whether tating would ever become fashionable again, and whether or not manx cats really minded not having tails.

"I can't stand this any longer," Dykes finally said. "I know what you really want to know, so let's talk about the Yankees and get it over with."

"Okay," I said. "And they can't be such a tough team. You beat them four times out of the 22 times you played them last year. You must have had a lot of tough luck in those 18 games you lost to them."

"We did, and we won't lose that many to them this year," Dykes said with a defiance, born perhaps of the knowledge that the baseball season is a full two months away. "It isn't the Yankees as a team that bothers us and all the other clubs in the League, but their key man. Let them lose their key man and the result would be a mad scramble for the pennant."

Dykes' line of reasoning intrigued me, and braving the fumes of the alleged cigar he was smoking, I moved closer and asked him the name of this all important Yankee key man, on whose performance depended the greatness of the New Yorkers.

"Well, Bill Dickey," Dykes said. "Of if not Dickey, Joe DiMaggio. Or just let something happen to that second baseman, Joe Gordon, and where'll they be? And don't overlook Red Rolfe at third base as a key man. He means a lot to that team. And if you don't think Crosetti is a great shortstop and vital to the Yankees, you're crazy."

"What about Red Ruffing?" I asked.

"Now you're talking," Dykes said. "There is a real key man. Let that sore arm of his go dead and then watch the Yankees. Or let something happen to Pearson or Donald or that slugging outfielder, Charley Keller, and where'll they be?"

When Dykes had finished naming his key "man" I discovered that he had listed no fewer than nine, and it was easy to see why. If something happened to these nine men simultaneously it would make it pretty tough for the Yankees. Perhaps it was this sort of thing that Jimmy Foss had in mind when, from Florida recently, he said the other American League teams should be ashamed of being afraid of the Yankees and conceding the pennant to them before the season opened.

After naming the key men on the Yankees, Dykes expressed the opinion that while the Yankees were very offensive to the other seven clubs in the League, their real greatness rested in their defensive perfection.

"The Red Sox have power enough, and so have Detroit and Cleveland," Dykes said. "But they haven't the defense. The Yanks have great pitching and it's next to impossible to get a ball through that infield or over the outfield. But they won't beat us any 18 times this year. They've got to slip sometime and maybe this will be the season."

## WHAT'S ON

**EATERS:** What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—2 lines minimum).

**DEADLINE:** Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

### Coming

**REN DAVIS**, member Editorial Board, Daily Worker, speaks this Saturday, Feb. 17, 2:45 P.M. on "The Negro and the World Crisis: New Problems in the Struggle for Freedom." Lecture takes place at Irving Plaza, East 15th St. & Irving Place. Admission 25c. Auspices: Workers School.

### SCHOOL REGISTRATION

**SOCIAL DANCE GROUP**—Recognized workers school for Ballroom Dancing. Walla, Foxrot, Tango, etc. 66 Fifth Ave. Studio T-8. GR. 7-2529. Miriam Pallas. Registration 2-10 P.M.

**NEW THEATRE SCHOOL**, 119 W. 47th St., Chickering 4-8199. Day and evening courses. Acting, directing, playwriting. Living Newspaper, low tuition—training for leadership in the Progressive Theatre. Directors: Len Ward and Michael Green. Registration Feb. 2-10th. Catalog "C" free on request.

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# DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940

**THIS WEEK:**  
Behind the Scenes  
With the Boys  
Of This Unbeaten  
NYU Basketball Team

## Louis-Godoy Return In Year's Big Spot

Joe Anxious for Another Try At Arturo—Paycheck, Savold, Galento All Seeking Big Scrap But Chilean Has It Cinched

Arturo Godoy has fought his way into the biggest fight of the year.

Arturo, rugged South American challenger who surprised by sticking the distance against Champion Joe Louis last week, is slated to meet the title-holder again in the coveted June outdoor spot.

### On the Cinders:

## Army to Enter Ist. C. 4-A Meet

## Ross Heads Cadet Team—Borican Gets Boston Trophy

The U. S. Military Academy will enter a team in indoor track and field competition for the first time in the history of athletics at West Point when a cadet squad competes in the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. championships at Madison Square Garden on March 2.

Army became a member of the I.C. 4A last month through a mail vote of the organization. Army followed this move by installing Lep Novak as year-round track coach, shifting him from his winter assignment of basketball. With the new field house on the Point, Army athletes have a chance to train indoors for the first time. As a result Army is well prepared to send a representative team to the Intercollegiate.

Army's decision to enter the Intercollegiate comes as a surprise, for no indoor track schedule had been listed for this winter.

Army's full list of nominations is expected by Friday, the day the I.C. 4A entry closes. Ralph Ross, Army's first 14-footer in the pole vault, is expected to head the Army team in its first bid for I.C. 4A championships.

**NEGRO ACE HONORED**  
BOSTON, Feb. 12 (UP).—John Borican, 26-year-old Negro painter, will receive the John J. Hallahan Memorial trophy as the outstanding competitor in the 51st Boston A. A. Track and Field Games.

Borican, a Virginia State graduate, was voted the award by a committee of local sports writers for setting a new Boston record of 2 minutes 12 seconds while defeating Olympic Champion John Woodruff in the Lapham 1000 Saturday night before a record crowd of 15,304. Borican also set the previous mark of 2:12.8 last season.

Charles (Chuck) Beetham of the 69th Regiment A. A., who ran the Halls 600 to hand Jim Herbert his first defeat of the indoor season, was second with 21 votes, four less than Borican.

Gregory Rice, Notre Dame graduate, was third with 13½ votes. Rice defeated Hoosier Don Lash in the Billings two mile. Fourth place went to Charles (Chuck) Penske, Wisconsin graduate, who got eight points for defeating Glenn Cunningham for the fourth time in three weeks in the Hunter Mile.

### MACMITCHELL NYU CAPTAIN

Leslie MacMitchell, I. C. A. A. A. cross-country champion and New York University's star sophomore miler, has been elected captain of the Violets varsity hill and dale squad for 1940. MacMitchell has never been beaten in cross country competition since he took up the sport as a senior at George Washington High.

## Cohalan Rates Schwitter Manhattan's Best

One of the least noticed local court players but the most valuable to his team is Bill Schwitter, Manhattan's blond husky. Coach Neil Cohalan, whose Jasper charges will attempt to maintain their annual supremacy over City College at Madison Square Garden Friday night, unhesitatingly tabs Schwitter as the outstanding player of the Green squad which has been showing tremendous improvement in recent weeks.

Schwitter is not an outstanding scorer although that is probably because he takes few shots. His work in capturing rebounds, the uncanny ability he has to come up with any loose balls and his splendid defensive ability have been a source of pleasure to Coach Cohalan despite the in and out play of some of the other Jasper regulars.

### ARTURO GODOY

pect that Paycheck, Savold, who fights Bob Pastor at Madison Square Garden March 1, has been promised outdoor title fight if he gets past the clever veteran boxer. But Savold will have to do a very convincing job to make the grade. And even then it's not likely that he'll move out Godoy. Lee will probably get a fall fight, if any.

Tony Galento is another guy anxious for an outdoor fight with Joe. Tony figures he rates it off his splendid kayo win over Lou Nova last year. Tony will probably be squeezed in somewhere this year.

## Jewels Beat Troy, In Tie for Pro Lead

The New York Jewels went into a first place tie in the pro league when they tossed out the Troy Celtics Sunday night, 29-27 in a game that inaugurated the use of the Tis Regiment Floor as a home court.

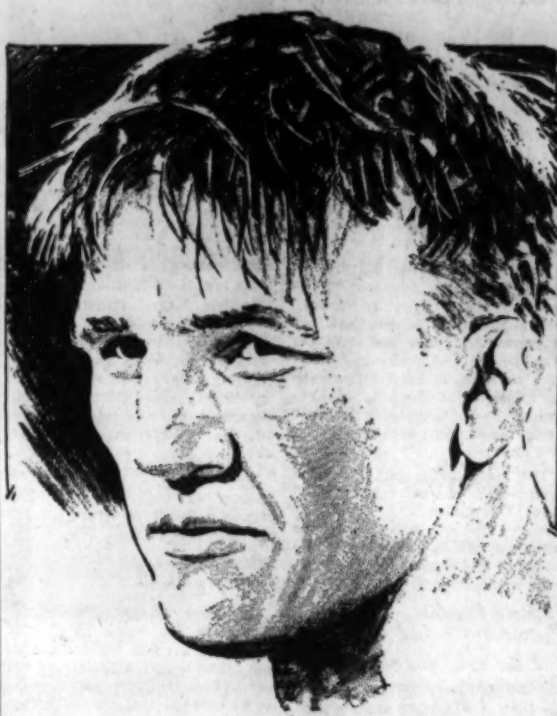
Troy, sparked by Sammy Kaplan and Mickey Cooperberg, led most of the way, but the Jewels came back in the last period to take over.

The veteran Mac Kinsbrunner turned the tide with several bursts of his old time dribble through prowess and some fine feeding. Paris, Goldstein and Pelington also went well for the Jewels. It was great basketball, suitably opening the 34th St. court for the return of the pro game to Manhattan. If you like good basketball prices are within reach.

Bill is always assigned the task of guarding the most dangerous scorer on the opposition team. No player in the district has done such a magnificent guarding job as the blond youngster in covering Larry Kenney. St. Joseph's sensational high-scoring pivot man. Kenney, who always scores over ten points a game, didn't get a basket against Schwitter. It was great basketball, suitably opening the 34th St. court for the return of the pro game to Manhattan. If you like good basketball prices are within reach.

Schwitter is not unusually tall, just a shade over six feet but he outjumps much taller men and generally manages to come down with rebounds. He has been the one steady figure of the Jasper's games and no doubt will again be the hub in Cohalan's plans to checkmate City's improved five.

## Game Tommy's Coming Back



Tommy Farr, rugged Welsh heavyweight, can still pack 'em in here even though he lost all five of his fights in this country. And the way things are in England Tommy was glad to pack up and try his luck again over here.

## Off the Backboard

All-Local Twin Bill at Garden Friday Night Tops Week's Action—Tough Going Ahead for NYU, If Penn State Don't Get 'Em, Fordham Will

Neither Duquesne or Notre Dame nor anything like those picture powerhouses is coming to town this week but there's still plenty of local action to keep things humming.

Top attraction locally is the all-met twin bill at Madison Square Garden Friday night. Mighty NYU, facing its toughest week of the season, takes on Fordham in the feature while Manhattan and CCNY skirmish in the opener. Both should be sizzlers. The Ram sophs are likely to cut loose any time while both the Jaspers and the Beavers have come along nicely.

Although the Violets are definitely tops in the nation—yes, agreeing with Rodney again—nobody will be too surprised if they wind up with a licking because of an almost certain let-down after going all out to beat red-hot Notre Dame Saturday night.

And it probably won't be Fordham that'll get the glory of beating the Violet. Dangerous Penn State, which routed strong Army last week, will probably beat the Ram to it, if anybody does.

The Violet start out tonight at Gettysburg, a team that isn't too much but is generally tough at home. After that the boys from the Heights trip over to Penn State tomorrow night and that'll be the ball game.

And winding up with those slick Fordham sophs Friday night won't be any holiday. Besides the traditional flavor which helps take the sting out of a crack outfit like NYU, the Ram is a good bet to do the trick if the Violet get past State.

If NYU is still unbeaten this week it's a breeze the rest of the way right down to the finale, when in inspired and fast-improving CCNY is likely to turn the trick.

The boys who claim the expert inside on the Ivy League are talking up Cornell as the team to beat out Dartmouth in the Heller-Skelter race.

If the Big Red is going to turn the trick this is the week to do it. It's a game with a terrible three-game schedule, starting with Yale tomorrow night. Then it's on to Hanover for the scrap of the week with the

Brooklyn Prep. Schwitter was considered a standout baseball catcher and made the varsity as a soph last spring. Although Schwitter's hitting was not up to major league prospects his play in other departments behind the bat left nothing to be desired. He played end on the Brooklyn Prep football team but has confined his efforts to the court and diamond at Manhattan. During the summer he acts as a counselor at a boys' camp in Fire Island and also played some Sunday baseball at Livingston Manor.

Schwitter is not unusually tall, just a shade over six feet but he outjumps much taller men and generally manages to come down with rebounds. He has been the one steady figure of the Jasper's games and no doubt will again be the hub in Cohalan's plans to checkmate City's improved five.

The best defense of Brouder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Brouder Library" a gift!

## Dodgers Purchase 12th Outfielder

He's Vet Joe Vosmik from the Red Sox for 25 G's—Not Much Help Though and When Will Larry Get Smart and Hire Those Negro Boys

By Stan Kurman

The Dodgers got another outfielder yesterday. That makes a total of twelve Dodger outfielders or about six over par, considering regulars and utility men. Joe Vosmik, veteran American League is the latest to join the forgotten man club of Flatbush outfielders.

The St. Louis Browns didn't want the one-time slugger so the Dodgers got him from the Boston Red Sox for a hunk of cash estimated at \$25,000.

And still Manager Leo Durocher is fervently praying that he can pick three major league outfielders off a bench cluttered with willing but for the most part not too able boys.

Vosmik was good when he had it but faded badly last year, hitting a weak .276. Still that feeble B. A. would make him a power slugger with the Dodgers.

The Red Sox got rid of Vosmik to make room for Dominic DiMaggio, Joe's touted kid brother who is coming up from Frisco this spring. The Browns, cellar club of the league and looking for much-needed improvements in every department, were mildly interested in Vosmik for a while but finally let him be waived out of the league.

That's the conceiver on Vosmik. He's just another ball player today—only useful as a utility man. But Brooklyn already has eleven utility men and Joe doesn't figure to help in a big way.

The deal, coming right on the heels of the signing of Roy Cullenbine, recently freed Tiger last week, shows how desperate the situation is. The Dodgers, handicapped in the pennant race by weaknesses in the outfield and behind at the plate, are scurrying all over to find the proper guys to plug the gaps.

But player material is scarce. The Yankees have fixed that and the farm system generally has finished the job.

There's an answer though. You've heard before and so has Larry MacPhail. But us Flatbush fans have to keep on rubbing it in—if we don't the other clubs certainly will.

Yep, Larry, you could go out and get those outfielders tomorrow. You'll find plenty of good Negro boys set for the major leagues. They'll be playing soon right out in your own backyard.

Besides lifting the undemocratic ban which baseball has stuck on a large section of the American people, a move like that would boost the club tremendously. Probably give the team just the needed additional strength to win the flag.

It's a simple enough solution.

## He's Going to Work On Dodger Tummies

Artie McGovern, P. A. (professor of avoidpuffs) headed south today, his goal—the Brooklyn Dodgers' training camp; his purpose—to pare down to midseason weight any Dodger who tends toward corpulence.

The former prizefighter, whose regulation of the physical condition of the brass hats of big business has made him a fortune, shaved 500 pounds of excess weight from Dodger silhouettes last year and will spend five weeks getting the Brooklyn squad in shape this season.

"When opening day rolls around this year, the Dodgers will be better trained and much superior to last year's club," McGovern predicted before entraining for the Brooklyn camp at Clearwater, Fla. "We've learned much from last year's experience about how to grade each player so far as exercise is concerned. In my book, ballplayers are more difficult to get into condition than fighters because they don't have to face the beating that a poorly-conditioned boxer does."

Artie took poundage off almost everybody on the Dodgers but the bat-boy last year. Chief amongst his "peelings" were—19 pounds off Babe "Blimp" Phelps, 20 pounds off Hugh Casey, 25 pounds off Fred Fitzsimmons, 14 off Dolph Camilli and seven off Manager Durocher himself.

## Ivy League Standings

	W.	L.	Points
Dartmouth	5	1	38½
Princeton	3	1	18½
Cornell	3	2	17½
Yale	2	3	16½
Harvard	1	3	13½
Columbia	1	3	12½
Pennsylvania	1	3	12½

### Record-Breaker



Norwood Ewell, speedy Penn State Negro soph, is shown crossing the finish line in the 50-yard dash at the Penn A. C. meet last week in the record-shattering time of five seconds flat. Watch Norwood in the I.C. 4-A.

### Fistic Row:

## Berger, Vigh Picked Tonite

Should Cop in Coliseum Features—Kogan At Broadway

Maxie Berger, stand-out Canadian welter and Ernie Vigh, socking upstate middleweight, are the top attractions in the co-feature eight-rounders at the Coliseum tonight.

Both are way up there as challengers in their respective division and both fight rugged spoliars who easily may dump title hopes.

Maxie takes on cagey old Eddie Brink in the top number while Ernie slugs with wild Larry Kellum in the other feature.

Berger hasn't been licked in a long time and Brink doesn't figure to do the trick even though he's as smart as they come. Eddie's biggest hope is that the recently-married Berger is soft for this one.

The Vigh-Kellum thing should be a wild slugfest. Ernie lost to the Montana socker some time back but since then has picked up as a boxer. It should be Berger and Vigh but not by too much.

Julie Kogan, who was out for four months with a broken hand, comes back against lightweight Pat Foley in the feature eight at the Broadway Arena tonight. The show is being run for the benefit of the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

Julie, anxious to get back up with the leading challengers for Lou Ambers' title, should do it by kayo.

In the semi-final eight, Texas Les Harper ought to take rugged Charley Varre.

### Dodger Official III

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 12 (UP).—A toxic condition resulting from teeth trouble and other complications kept John McDonald, traveling secretary of the Brooklyn Dodgers hospitalized here today. McDonald, who had been vacationing at the Sarasota resort of Paul Derringer, Cincinnati pitcher, was brought to city hospital yesterday for treatment by Dr. H. Mason Smith after a nervous breakdown.